U.S. Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Library and Information Center
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592-1110

national forest vacations

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U.S. Department of Agriculture • Forest Service • FS-50

You can enjoy doing your special vacation thing in a superlative setting of scenic charm and natural beauty—on one of the 154 National Forests managed by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture. The choice of outings is yours: rough it on a sylvan trail or relive the days of the pioneer by adventuring in remote stretches of comparatively untouched America, either on horseback or by toting a backpack into a wilderness. Or perhaps you'd rather take a leisurely drive to a nearby woods for a picnic outing or an extended weekend campout.

Whatever your desire, your quest for fun and excitement can be easily satisfied. You'll find a National Forest vacation spot within a day's drive of almost any point in the United States, except Hawaii and parts of Alaska. The 183 million acres in the National Forest System (see map on page) offer you endless variety in vegetation, scenery, climate, and topography:

- *Cypress swamps and sand pines in the South . . .*
- *Alpine meadows and great fir forests in the Rocky Mountains of the West and the Cascade Range of Oregon and Washington . . .*
- *Spreading hardwoods in the Midwest and Appalachian Mountains . . .*
- *Giant Sequoias in the Sierras of California . . .*
- *Lush greenery and verdant slopes in the New England States . . .*
- *Semi-desert landscapes in Utah . . .*

The National Forest System embraces dense, humid forest, desert range, parklike open timber, and above-timberland tundras. Each vegetative type has a seasonal mood to suit your fancy.

Thriving within the particular ecosystem created by each of these plant associations is a distinctive variety of wildlife and wildflowers, offering special appeal for recreationists and nature lovers.

Geologically, the topography ranges from limestone sinks to glacier-clad craggies and from coastal flats to deep-cut canyons. Most National Forests are in hilly or mountainous terrain, except for some units in the South and Lake States.

In summer, the days are warm and sunny and the nights cool; in autumn, the air sparkles and the hills are a symphony in color; in winter, deep snows cover the ground and store moisture for summer runoffs.

Skiers and snowmobilers find the snowclad hills of the National Forests an ideal playground. From Alta, Colo. to Mt. Hood, Oreg. and from Mammoth Mountains to Wildcat Ravine, there's excitement and fun for everyone.

Select *your* National Forest for doing *your* thing and plan a vacation outing now. Forest Service officers are at your service to help plan a vacation you'll never forget. The list of offices on page will guide you in directing your inquiry.

RMO

There's more to a forest than trees—and the Forest Service helps people see beyond the trees. Here are some ways your vacation outing is made more enjoyable and memorable.

Signs. We enhance your visit to a National Forest by providing information aids—signs on the land that identify *where* you are, describe *what* you are looking at, and tell *why* the area is significant as a natural attraction.

You will find particularly helpful:
Wayside exhibits and signs;
Scenic roadside overlooks and vistas;
Self-guiding and guided walking trails;
Guided auto tours.

Many National Forests also feature "front door" information stations where a visitor can obtain maps and brochures of the area and information about recreational attractions and opportunities.

Visitor Information Service. Some National Forest recreation sites have become publicly significant because of unqsual historical, geological, scenic, or botanical features; consequently, they attract more visitors. At these locations, visitors are welcomed at an attractively designed and arranged Visitor Center which helps enrich their on-the-ground forest experiences. This interpretive service features exhibits, dioramas (three-dimensional scenes), slide-tape talks, and movies which explain highlights of botany, geology, ecology, zoology, history, geography, and archeology.
An *interpretive naturalist* adds a personal touch by greeting visitors at the Center and orienting them to the National Forest and its many recreation opportunities and facilities. He answers questions, distributes maps and brochures, and helps visitors plan their outing. Other forest naturalists present illustrated talks at the Centers, lead interpretive walks, and conduct evening campfire programs.

Trails for Handicapped. Recent additions to the interpretive program include trails designed for the visually and physically handicapped. The Roaring Fork Braille Trail, White River National Forest, Colo., and the Trail of the Whispering Pines, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif., are the first of these to be built. The most recently dedicated is the Trout Pond area in Florida. Nine National Forests now feature recreation sites that handicapped people can enjoy.

Marine Life. Visitors to the Lake Tahoe area of the Eldorado National Forest, Calif., can experience a unique underwater view of trout, Kokanee salmon, and other stream life in their natural habitat of Taylor Creek. Through the windows of the Stream Profile Chamber, visitors learn of the spawning and eating habits of fish and view exhibits which further explain the underwater ecology of Taylor Creek.

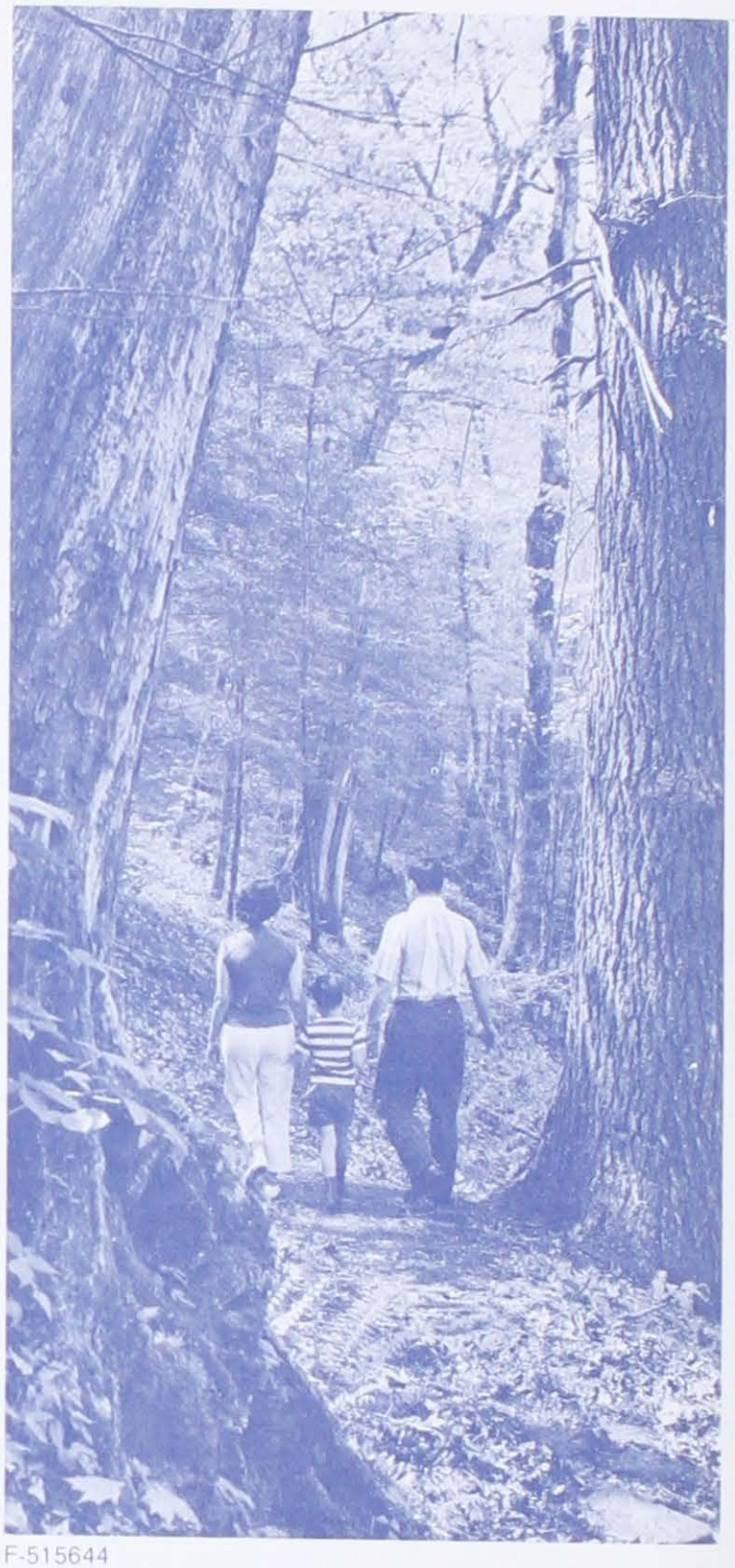
More Attractions. Other unique interpretive opportunities on National Forests include:
- *A ride on the Narrow Gauge Railroad in the San Juan National Forest, Colo.;*
- *A walk along the interpretive boardwalk through the botanical paradise of the Cranberry Glades, Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.;*
- *A guided boat tour on Echo Lake, Eldorado National Forest, Calif.;*
- *An inland waterway cruise aboard the Alaska Ferry up the North Pacific Coast from Seattle, Wash. to Skagway.*

Through all these activities, the Forest Service seeks to instill in forest visitors an appreciation of the value of their natural and cultural heritage, so that they may enjoy the natural environment, and understand the necessity for wise management of our natural resources. A listing of the major visitor information facilities can be found on p. 27 .

Recreation is One of Many Forest Resources

The National Forests are publicly owned lands managed for the sustained production of various products and services. They provide not only an important part of the Nation's recreation areas, but also produce vital quantities of water for domestic and industrial purposes, 30 percent of the Nation's softwood sawtimber harvest, and substantial forage crops sustaining more than 7.2 million head of livestock (including offspring), and a large part of the wildlife in America. They also contain outstanding examples of our Nation's previous wilderness heritage.

These forest resources are managed by the Forest Service under a coordinated system of multiple use. Multiple use means that National Forests support and supply several different crops and services simultaneously. Thus on large forest areas, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, various uses of water, recreation, hunting and fishing, berrypicking, and similar activities may be carried on at the same time. Adjustment of activities prevents measurable interference with each other. Here and there, of course, one resource use may be so important as to be given top priority or exclude other uses. The multiple use plan provides for this. The objective is to maintain a coordinated pattern of use which will produce the largest net total of public benefits, both now and in the future.



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In 1971 you can buy a season ticket to the country's greatest outdoor attractions—choice recreation sites, administered by four agencies: the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior. This annual permit, selling at a fee of $10, is called the *Golden Eagle Passport.* It will admit the purchaser and all persons accompanying him in a private noncommercial vehicle to designated recreation areas and permit him to use most day-use facilities and service. If overnight camping is allowed, annual permits are credited in the amount of $1.00 toward payment of campground user fees.

An annual Golden Eagle permit issued by any of the agencies is valid at all of the designated recreation areas administered by the four agencies. It may be purchased at field offices and other specified locations. Permits are not available through the Army Corps of Engineers or Tennessee Valley Authority.

Persons who do not purchase an annual permit may pay daily fees of $1 or $2 per day for motor vehicle entry to most day use areas and $1 to $3 per day for use of developed campsites. Various other permits are available for entry to walk-in areas, and other fees may be charged for use of certain special facilities and services. The entrance to each Federal recreation area where a fee must be paid is posted with a sign showing that it is a fee area.

Why the Passport? The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established by Act of Congress in January 1965. Proceeds for the Fund come from sale of Federal surplus real property, Federal motorboat fuel tax, and entrance, admission, and user fees at Federal recreation areas. The fund is used to acquire national outdoor recreation lands and waters and as matching grants to the States and their political subdivisions for developing recreation projects. General receipts of the Treasury or receipts from mineral leasing provide additional income.

Concessioner Fees. Some Federal areas are operated and managed by private concessioners or by non-Federal public recreation departments under contract with the Federal government. In these instances, the concessioners and contractors are permitted to collect fees for the use of facilities and other services they may provide. Such fees are not deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

A Directory of Federal Recreation Fee areas will be available in 1971, for the guidance of holders of Golden Eagle Passports.

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Enjoy a Picnic Snack in the Tall Timber

Do you like to barbecue a hotdog or broil a steak over charcoal?

Do you relish a brisk morning outdoors, teased by the tantalizing aroma of fresh coffee and sizzling bacon?

You can find a picturesque setting for this kind of enjoyment in a developed picnic area or campground on a National Forest. The Forest Service offers you nearly 7,000 of these friendly sites in sylvan settings that invite you to come back again. If all the sites were occupied at one time, some 515,000 people could find an escape from urban boredom. In 1969, people chalked up over 36 million visitor days of use on these sites—double the number tallied 15 years ago. The Forest Service has plans for many new camp and picnic grounds to meet the accelerating demand for this kind of outdoor recreation.

Convenience facilities are cued to the local environment. Where public use is heavy—near population centers—access roads may be paved, parking areas hard-topped, and sanitation facilities completely modern. In contrast, a remote site may have a more primitive or rustic atmosphere and more privacy. The choice is yours—you can have nearby neighbors or complete seclusion.

Camper trailers are "in." Many sites have been specially designed for these mobile units with built-in facilities that can wheel over modern highways to a comfortable setting in the pines. Where such trailers can be accommodated safely, they are permitted. At some sites, central sanitation stations are provided for disposal of sewage and waste water.

Overcrowding may be a problem on weekends and holidays during the recreation season. For that reason, time limits for stays for each party may be required at some popular National Forest campgrounds. At such camps, notice of time limits are posted prominently.

As explained previously, the more popular picnic and campground sites require an admission fee, either on an individual site basis or through the Golden Eagle Passport. If extra public facilities are furnished, an additional fee may be charged.

Location. The Forest Service selects the most attractive surroundings available in a National Forest for a campground or picnic site.

Do you like waterfronts? You may find your campsite in dense timber on the shores of a lake in the Great Lakes region or beside an irrigation reservoir in the Arizona desert, within sight of a giant 40-foot cactus.

You may picnic on an ocean beach with the surf pounding nearby, or you may camp in an alpine meadow where lovely flowers bloom near eternal snow.

But wherever you go to enjoy a developed recreation site, you will find scenic beauty, shade, forest environment, and unusual recreational opportunity.

Accessibility. Except for modest, rustic roadside signs, the typical picnic or campground site is well-screened from passing traffic. It is usually only a short drive from the arterial highway. The more remote sites may be reached only by quiet forest roads or on foot or horseback on wilderness trails. Seasonally, some camps remain open the year around—others are usable only during the summer.

Supplies. "Bring your own" is the word. That goes for tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and food. Outdoor grills are usually available. Town stores near many of the campgrounds can furnish staple items. Other campgrounds may be remote from a supply source. The best advice is: plan carefully, obtain proper equipment, and take along enough food and drinking water.

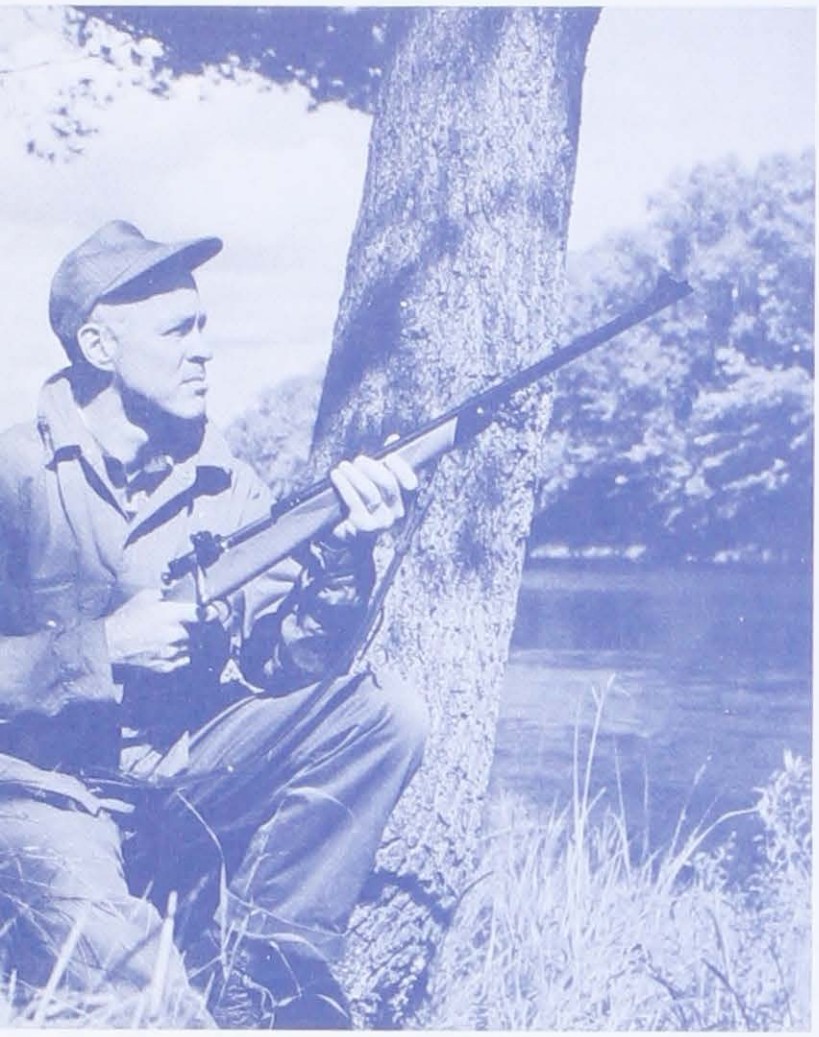
If you are planning a stay at a remote location, remembering these items is particularly important.

You can swim, sail, or paddle a rubber raft on some of the more popular and accessible water areas on the National Forests. Adventurous folks can skin-dive, boat, fish, or water ski where conditions permit. The National Forests offer more than 70,000 miles of picturesque streams and rivers, plus thousands of beckoning lakes and ponds, to lure recreationists who like water oriented outdoor activities. Everyone can splash his way to fun in waters that suit his fancy and budget.

The exploring canoeist can lose himself in a maze of waterways on Minnesota's Boundary Waters Canoe Area, threading water trails that penetrate the trackless wilderness. The Canoe Area and similar sites offer unique recreation opportunities for the paddle and portage enthusiasts.

Even in Arizona's high and dry desert country, spectacular National Forest lakes near Phoenix and Tucson have boomed boating and swimming into big business. Sailboats, speedboats, and excursion craft travel the waters of many other popular lakes on National Forests, like Lake Chelan in Washington, an inland fiord tucked in between vertical cliffs. Some smaller lakes and parts of large lakes are reserved for motorless fishing boats only. The placid waters of swampland back country attract other people.

Swimmers may relax in the warm waters of Florida or brave the nippiness of mountain lakes or streams at higher altitudes. The Lake States, the Northwest, and the Rockies have generous water resources. The best swimming in the West occurs where clear mountain rivers have run far enough into the valleys to lose their high-country chill. In many places, the Forest Service has developed beaches; provided for public safety; installed diving boards, rafts, and dressing rooms; dammed streams to raise water levels; and built public boat ramps at marinas. Hundreds of ways have been developed to enhance the attractiveness and improve the accessibility of popular streams and lakes.



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Small and big game animals, birds and fish, plus reptiles and amphibians, thrive in the favorable natural habitats found on National Forest lands. The generous supply of food and cover furnishes the proper environment needed to protect and propagate the Nation's fish and wildlife. In some cases, this safeguarding may favor the survival of an endangered species whose existence has been threatened by man's activities or other factors. A wildlife refuge established for the rare California condor is an example of such protective custody. More recently, a management area was established in Oregon for the *American Osprey*, through cooperative action by the Oregon State Game Commission and the Forest Service.

Wild mammals and birds are frequently the principal attractions that draw motorists, campers, or hikers to outdoor recreation sites. The chance to see a bear and cubs, a racoon, or a deer in a forest or mountain environment excites the typical National Forest visitor. Wildlife found in picturesque settings enhances the esthetic values of forests and offers choice hunting for camera fans. For most families, shooting a picture for fun offers more recreational satisfaction than firing a gun to obtain meat.

The resource management program of the Forest Service provides habitats for many well known species. Deer are the most common of all big game animals; elk rank second. Other popular big game species include antelope; black, grizzly, and Alaska brown bear; moose; mountain goat; bighorn sheep; and peccary or javelina.

Other less often seen species of wildlife are cougar, coyote, lynx, and bobcat, plus many smaller furbearers. Popular game birds include blue grouse, ruffed grouse, Franklin grouse or "food hen," quail, wild turkey, and many species of ducks.

This great variety of fish and wildlife and the opportunities it brings to sportsmen, makes the National Forests increasingly popular with the Nation's fishermen and hunters. The National Forests provide an ideal home for more than half the big game animals in the West. Some of America's finest fishing waters are in National Forests, with many of the country's best trout streams on these public lands. Cold mountain lakes, clear fast-running streams, and the slower rivers and meandering brooks provide habitats for a wide variety of food and game fish, and fishing opportunities for millions of people.

State game laws apply to all wildlife whether found on National Forests, State, or private lands. There are no separate or special game laws for wildlife found on National Forests. See your local State game and fish department officials for information about open seasons, license fees, bag limits, and other details. Forest Service officials will help you with maps and other information if you plan to visit a National Forest on your next hunting or fishing excursion.

Winter Snows Lure Skiers and Snowmobilers

When deep winter snows mantle mountainous National Forest lands, another contingent of adventurous fun seekers heads for the hills. They are out to enjoy a thrilling variety of winter sports, which are now among the fastest growing segments of outdoor recreation. Winter is a time of comradeship—a cheerful occasion for downhill skiing, ski touring, skating, snowmobiling, tobagganing, snowshoeing, ice fishing, and ski jumping for the daring.

Downhill skiing is the most popular of winter sports. Developed areas with uphill lifts and tows and attractive lodge facilities have boomed skiing, as both a spectator and participant sport. Most major ski areas in the western States are situated in whole or in part on National Forest lands. That's because the deep mountain snows in the National Forests provide an ideal setting for this popular pastime. As an example, Squaw Valley, California on the Tahoe National Forest, was selected as the site for the International 1960 Winter Olympics. Fine slopes for skiers are also found on the National Forests of the Great Lake States and New England. In the Southwest, several high-altitude ski runs are 1 or 2 hours' drive from a balmy winter climate.

The National Forests have about 198 developed ski areas with a total one-time capacity of 350,000 persons. These areas have varying combinations of such facilities as shelters, ski shops, and ski lifts or tows. Many areas have restaurants, lodges, ski schools, and other services operated by concessioners under permits from the Forest Service. Cleared slopes and ski trails beckon the beginning and intermediate skier; the country's most famous ski trails challenge the experts. Forest Service snow rangers and engineers carefully inspect all ski lifts and tows and assist the concessioners in providing avalanche control where needed for public safety.

The National Ski Patrol, which searches for lost skiers and renders first aid to injured persons, works closely with snow rangers who are in charge of most areas. You will have more fun and be better able to avoid accidents if you take lessons from a good instructor. Instructors certified by the National Ski Association are available at all but the smallest areas.

Well-fitted ski boots and skis are essential. Snow-proof ski clothing and glare protection can make your day on the hill much more pleasant. The best places to ski are high in the mountains where the snow is deep and dependable, and enough development has taken place to make skiing a pleasure. Seasons run from November to as late as June in the high country. Snow avalanches are a hazard at some of the steepest alpine areas, so heed the advice of the snow ranger or ski patrolmen and stay off slopes that are designated "closed."

There are extensive stretches of fine ski-touring country. Ski touring, or cross-country skiing, is a sport for the experts. It requires competence, stamina, and careful preparation. Cross-country skiing, like mountain climbing and wilderness hiking, should never be undertaken alone.

Within a comparatively short period, snowmobiling has swept into a leading position in the field of winter sports. In 1969, some 1,555,000 visitor man-days were devoted on the National Forests to use of ice and snow craft, including snowmobiles. The agile tracked snowcraft can travel cross-country and require no trails. They have opened up previously inaccessible back-country to concentrated use by many people; this has brought some problems as well as benefits. Lakes are particularly popular, as are cross-country trails, with picnic lunch stopovers enroute. This new use of National Forest lands is scheduled to increase tremendously as the popular priced snowcraft becomes available to more families.

A 24-page booklet entitled "Skiing," which lists the ski areas in National Forest throughout the country, is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402—price 50 cents.

Colorful ski safety posters are also available from any of the Forst Service regional offices (p. 54) or the Washington office.

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Wilderness Satisfies the Search for Solitude

Viewed with awe and some misgivings by early settlers, America's wilderness has been interwoven into the Nation's folklore, history, art, and literature. The wilderness that witnessed the birth and early growth of this Nation no longer spreads from ocean to ocean. But neither has it been vanquished. These untamed wild lands now comprise about 10 percent of the National Forest System.

As wild and free as ever, about 10 million acres of roadless wilderness in 61 areas are held in trust by the Forest Service for the use, enjoyment, and spiritual enrichment of the American people. Another 4.3 million acres in 27 primitive areas are being reviewed under provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 to determine their suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Wilderness Act directs three Federal Agencies—the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service—to take appropriate action to preserve wilderness. The Forest Service has taken aggressive action to do so.

Wilderness is defined in the Act as Federal land "where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man . . . retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation . . . generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable. . . ."

In wilderness, man is merely a visitor. He leaves only footprints and takes away only memories. So when you enter a National Forest Wilderness on foot, in a canoe, or on horseback—no motorized conveyances are permitted—expect no resorts, no piped water, no prepared shelters, no toilet facilities, no table on which to eat your meals, and no grill to hold your cooking utensils. There will be few trail signs to guide you, so you must know how to use a compass and read a map. You will be on your own in a sometimes alien and unfamiliar environment. Be prepared to meet unexpected storms and overcome other climatical dangers. You may also meet wild creatures who likewise love solitude, and may resent your intrusion on their domain.

Varying from the spectacular Three Sisters in central Oregon to the blistering desert of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, from the Great Gulf Wilderness in New Hampshire to the San Rafael just east of Santa Barbara, National Forest Wildernesses contain examples of all types of wilderness resource.

In these unique places, the enduring resource of wilderness is protected for you and your grandchildren. These oases of untouched nature are immeasurably valuable as preserves for scientific and educational purposes and for the physical and spiritual renewal of the American people. Dedicating a reasonable amount of the National Forests to such use is a part of the concept of multiple use for the greatest public good.

A unique part of the National Forest Wilderness System is the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Superior National Forest in Minnesota. Here is a lake-and-stream wonderland left over from the last Ice Age—hundreds of miles of wilderness paddle-and-portage routes accessible only by canoe.

Although many visitors to the National Forests penetrate the wilderness entirely on their own, either afoot or on horses rented from nearby ranches, solo travel is not recommended for safety reasons. In some areas, a popular method is to lead a single burro carrying the camp outfit while the hiker enjoys the trail unburdened by a load. Several organizations also sponsor group pack trips into the National Forest Wildernesses for hunting or sightseeing—or just to get people away from city streets for awhile. Guides who double as cooks, packers, and horse wranglers usually accompany these trips. Any able-bodied person is eligible to join a group. Hunting and fishing are permitted.

A listing of National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas appears on p. 28 .

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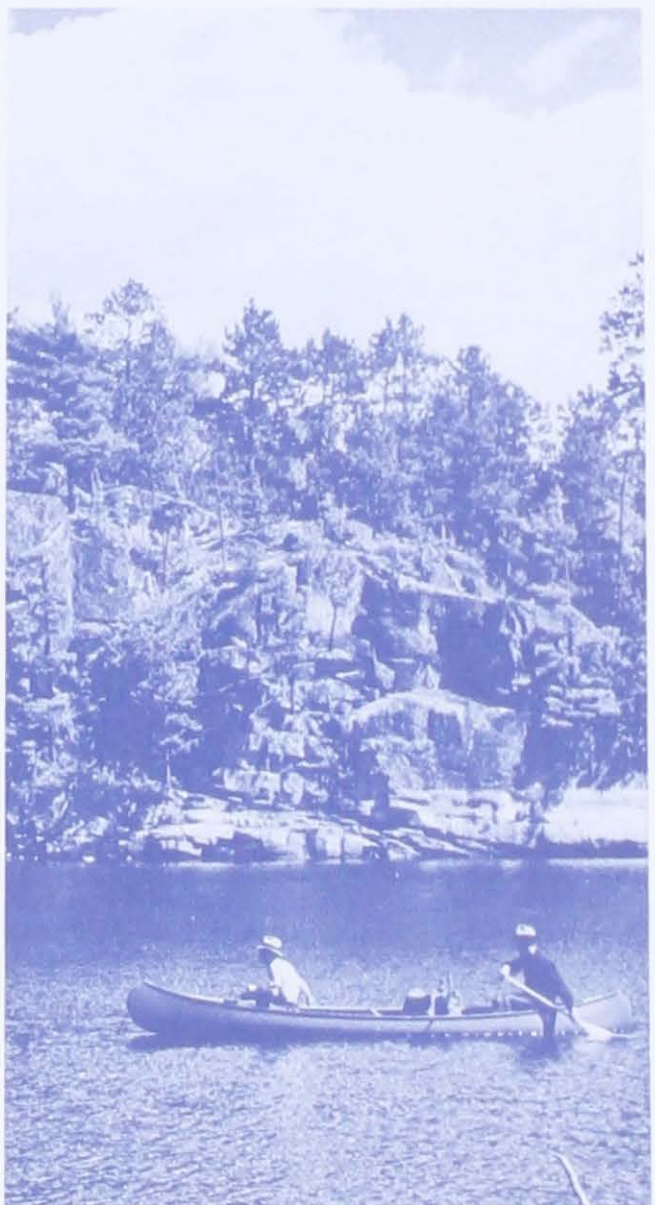

Wild and Scenic Rivers Become National Treasures

Many of our country's major rivers have played a dramatic role in the history and settlement of our nation. Their historic and cultural significance has stimulated conservationists to protect those portions of our national river system that remain natural, relatively undisturbed, and rich in scenic qualities.

Congress recognized the need for this safeguarding action by enacting the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1968. It directed that studies be made of 27 rivers named in the Act to determine their qualifications for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Forest Service was designated as the Federal leader in the study of nine of these rivers. These streams are the Chatooga in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; the Flathead in Montana; the Illinois in Oregon; the Pere Marquette in Michigan; the Moyie, Priest, St. Joe, and Salmon, all in Idaho; and the Skagit in Washington. Each river study is done cooperatively with various Federal, State, and local agencies and other interested parties. The completed study report will be submitted to the President and Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture with his recommendations and the views of other Federal agencies and the States concerned.

Scenic rivers so designated are to be kept natural and free-flowing without dams or other obstructions, and water quality is to be maintained. The shorelines are to be kept in a relatively primitive condition. Recreation is to be encouraged in harmony with the other resource values.

Parts of the Clearwater and Salmon Rivers in central Idaho, the Feather River in northern California, Rogue River in southwestern Oregon, Rio Grande in northern New Mexico, St. Croix and Wolf in Wisconsin, and Eleven Point River in southern Missouri were designated as wild or scenic rivers by Congress in 1968. All but the St. Croix are partly in National Forests. Sections of rivers classed as wild will be kept nearly primitive, with certain portions restricted to canoes or other nonmotorized craft, so that visitors may fully appreciate and enjoy the natural environment. In the scenic sections, a few minor facilities will be provided, such as picnic tables, fireplaces, parking areas, and restrooms.

Trails Penetrate Remote Back Country

A network of about 101,000 miles of hiking and horseback trails brings more remote National Forest recreational attractions within reach of the adventurous. This impressive mileage will undoubtedly expand as demands increase to improve the accessibility of off-road fishing, camping, and hunting areas. In 1969, about 5 million visitor days were chalked up by hikers and mountain climbers, and 2 million by horseback riders.

Congress, in 1968, saw the need for a superior trail system and established a National Trail System. This is intended to meet future needs of hikers and horseback riders and to set standards for the construction and use of trails. The Act recognizes two kinds of trails, *Scenic* and *Recreational*. The Act designated the Appalachian Trail in the East and the Pacific Crest Trail in the West as the first components of a National Trails System. Both trails try to avoid the intrusion of commercial and industrial developments.

In the East, the 2,000 mile Appalachian Trail extends from Mount Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in Georgia. Almost one-third of this historic trail winds through eight National Forests. Skirting along the backbone of the Appalachians and other ranges, the trail traverses beautiful country giving hikers unusual pleasure, especially in spring or fall. Open-faced shelters and lean-tos are spaced along this trail at regular intervals. Open shelters are free for anyone to use; closed shelters, usually owned by local Appalachian Trail Clubs, rent for a moderate fee.

The more rugged Pacific Crest Trail System in the West will eventually stretch more than 2,300 miles from Canada to Mexico, traversing 25 National Forests for two-thirds of its length. At present, almost 900 miles of this trail running through Washington and Oregon are finished, as well as sections of the 1,400-mile stretch on National Forests in California. The trail runs along the summits of the Southern Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Sierra Madre Mountain Ranges. Shelters are available on some parts of this trail. About 1,500 miles of it traverse National Forest Wilderness.

Studies are also underway on the Continental Divide and the Potomac Heritage Scenic Trails. Advisory Councils are being established to make long range planning consistent with public demands.

Joining the East and West together are several historic "cross-country" trails now being studied for restoration and marking—the Lewis and Clark Trail, the Oregon Trail, the Santa Fe Trail, and a proposed new one, the North Country Trail. The first is the 4,600-mile route taken by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804–06 which explored the Northwestern U. S. It leads from the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers near St. Louis across the Great Plains and the Rocky and Cascade Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia River near Portland, Oreg. After following the Missouri River for nearly 2,500 miles into central Montana, the trail passes through several National Forests, including one named after Lewis and Clark. The route passes over lofty forested mountains and traces swift rivers.

Less well-known but equally inviting are thousands of other trails that crisscross scenic back country of the National Forests throughout the United States. For example, in the Pecos Wilderness of the Santa Fe National Forest, you can ride a horse or hike up a switch-back trail to high Lake Katherine or the top of Pecos Baldy Peak (12,500 feet) for a splendid view of the New Mexico high country. If you take this trip, you will come away feeling fortunate to be a part owner of this and 153 other National Forest areas that offer thrilling recreational opportunities.

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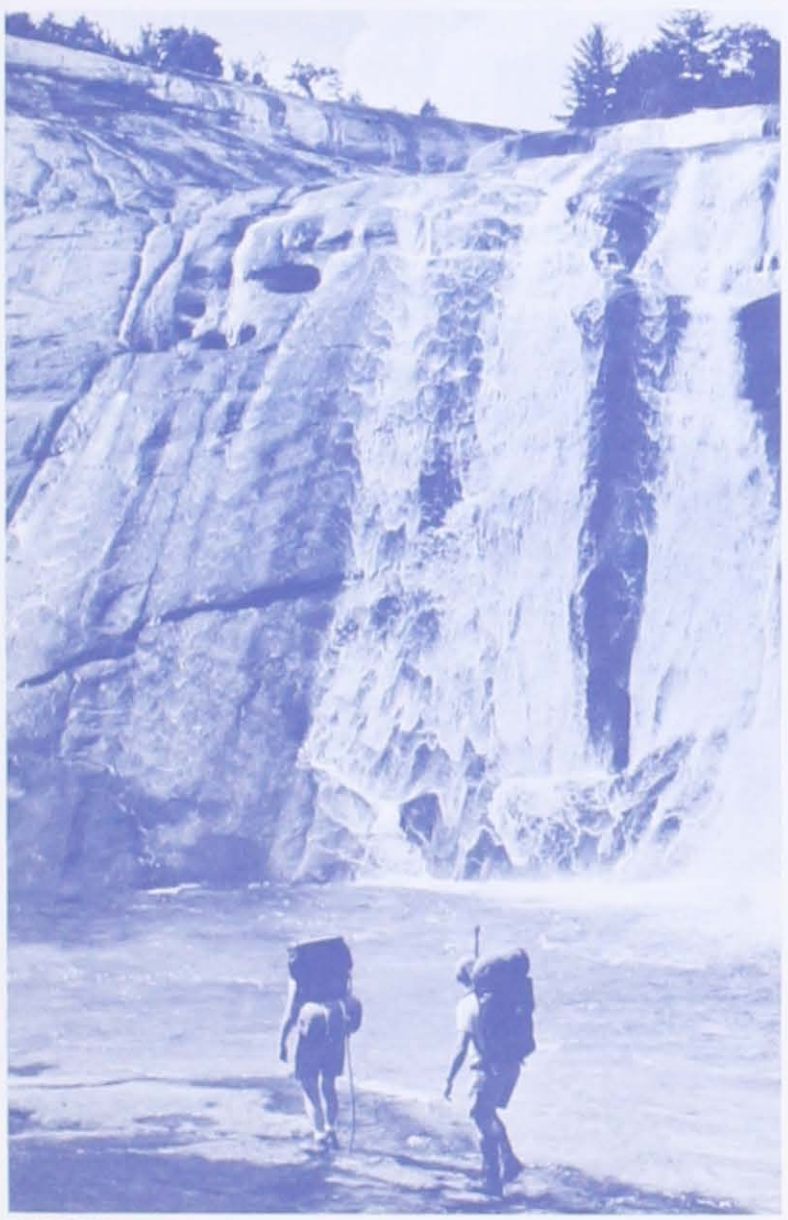

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Roads Serve Multiple Use Purposes

Almost 200,000 miles of forest development roads serve the 187 million acre National Forest System. These arterials are commonly designated as primary roads or forest highways and secondary roads. The latter branch off from the principal high-speed traffic arterials to tap resource management areas in the back country. Forest highways traverse the more scenic sections of National Forests and are designed and built by the Bureau of Public Roads. They meet commonly recognized standards that protect and enhance natural beauty.

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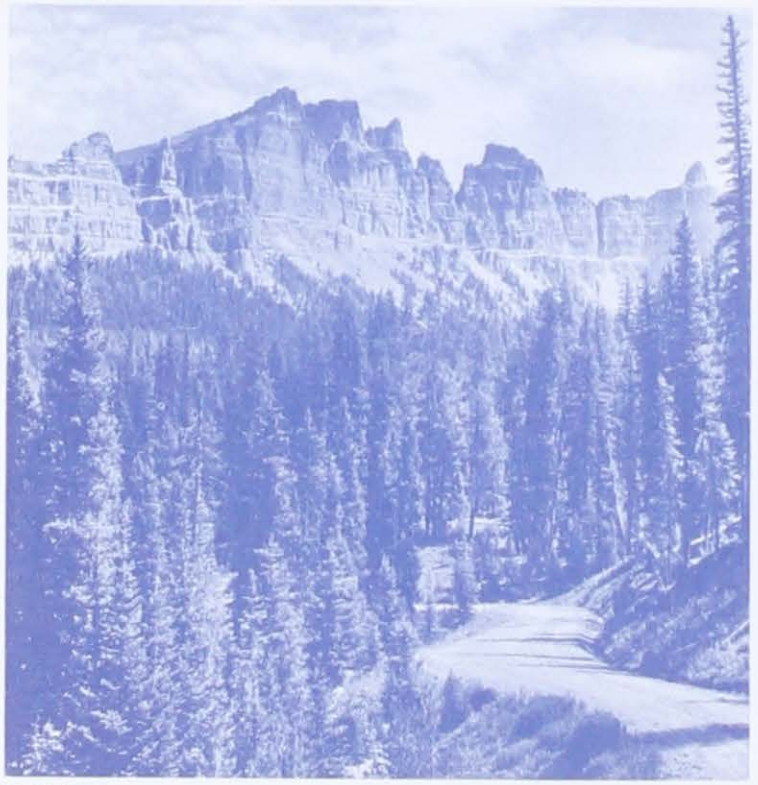

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Secondary roads have been built for forest protection and resource development purposes, including timber harvesting and administrative use. They may be narrower and steeper than surfaced highways familiar to most motorists. Nevertheless, they are usually quite safe if traveled at reasonable speeds and with caution. Roads built for timber access or fire control reasons are planned to make accessible vast, virtually unused areas for public hunting, fishing, and forest recreation of many kinds. This is particularly true in remote sections of the West.

Hardly a mile of the roads that comprise the National Forest Transportation System is without scenic appeal. A road may lead into a streamside sanctuary where fishing and camping is the attraction. Or, it may wind to the top of a lofty lookout peak where a panoramic view of forested lands can be absorbed visually. Many families derive satisfaction from taking a windshield tour of scenic forest areas. Whatever the roads' route or destination, the beauty of the forest environment is always considered when locating the road through National Forests. During road construction (as well as in timber harvests) special efforts are made to retain the trees and scenic values along roadsides. Unnecessary scarring of the landscape is avoided, slash is cleaned up, and disturbed soil in mulched and reseeded. With a little assistance, Nature heals herself rapidly and soon presents a fresh green look.

F-515402

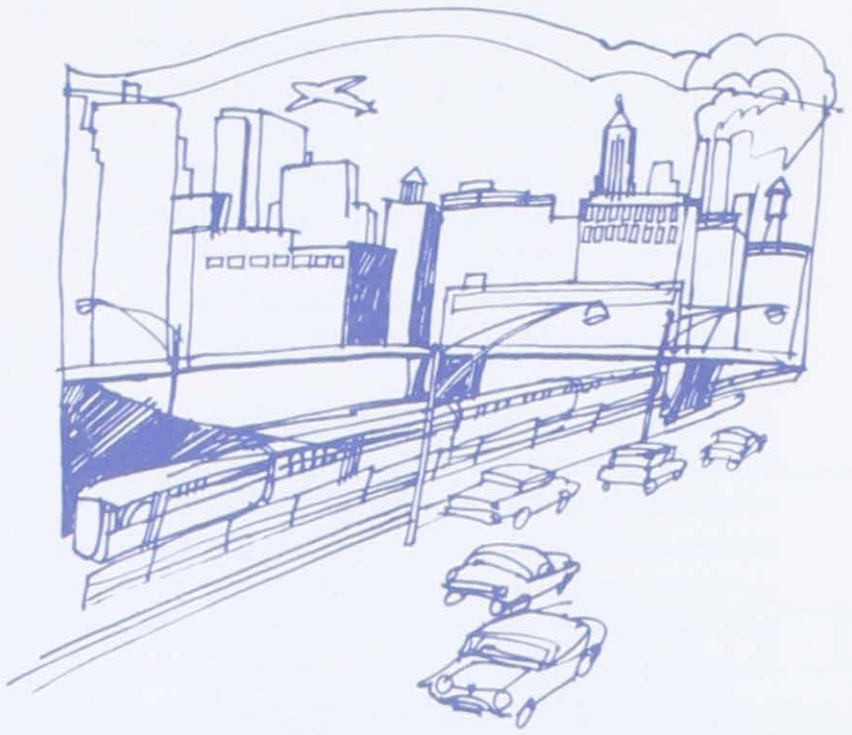
National Recreation Areas are large sections of public land with superb scenic and outdoor recreational features. They are within easy reach by road of many people living in nearby major population centers. The main purpose in management of National Recreation Areas is to develop them for public use and enjoyment —while conserving scenic, historic, scientific, and natural history values.

Congress has designated a number of such areas on National Forest lands—Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks in eastern West Virginia; Mt. Rogers in southwestern Virginia; Shasta-Trinity in northern California, and Flaming Gorge in Wyoming-Utah—while still others border on National Forest lands. Picnicking, camping, boating, sanitation, and other facilities are being built on these areas to accommodate visitors for outdoor relaxation and play.

Your interest may be bird study, or wildflowers, or collecting minerals and rocks, or picking wild huckleberries in season. For many people, the magnet is autumn color, the golden aspens of the Rockies, the red-and-gold maples of the Lake States, or the scrambled, multihued pink of the forests of the southern Appalachians.

Wildflowers are a popular National Forest recreation and scenic resource. Let them stay in place for others to enjoy. Digging or pulling up plants and shrubs is not allowed except when authorized by a written permit.

Your National Forests are for enjoyment by everyone. Please don't destroy the resource attractions or indulge in acts of vandalism.



F-512599

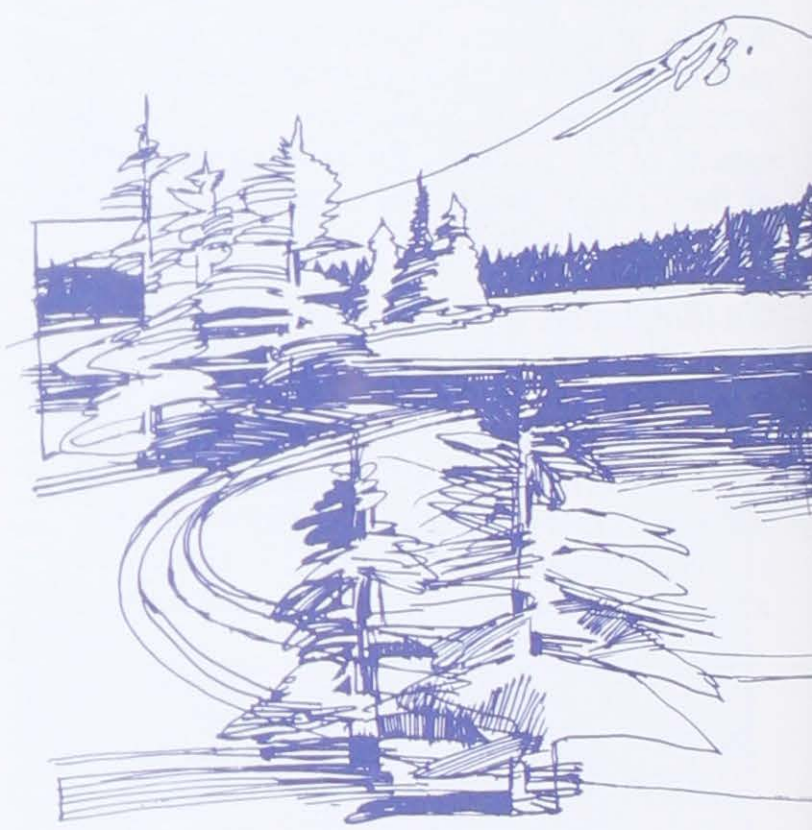
Resorts Offer Public Facilities

The Government owns only a few of the almost 400 resorts on National Forest land, with a total one-time capacity of about 53,000 persons. All others belong to private concessioners who operate them under permits whereby the Forest Service regulates the type of developments, the character of services furnished, and the charges. Even the few resorts that are publicly owned are also operated by concessioners.

At many resorts in the National Forests, adequate accommodations are available at rates comparable to those charged for similar facilities on private land in the same area. Special services, such as saddle horses or boat rental, are, of course, additional. Besides resorts on National Forest lands, there are many accommodations at motels, dude ranches, and hotels on private lands within and adjacent to the National Forests. For information and rates, write the Chamber of Commerce in nearby cities, or the operator of the resort you have in mind.

Recreation Residences Are in Limited Supply. Many people ask if they can have a summer home in the National Forests for their individual family recreational use. Although some 19,000 private recreation residences now occupy sites on National Forests, no new sites are being established because of increasing public demands for other uses. In most localities, the desirable sites for summer homes have already been developed. New sites are still available, but only in Alaska and deep in a few western National Forests.

In the East, private land is heavily intermingled among public lands within the boundaries of National Forests and is usually available for recreation residences. On the public lands, however, particularly where there is a high demand for outdoor recreation, special-use permits for private recreation residences are not justified and are seldom granted. It has even become necessary, under certain circumstances where a greater public interest is involved, to arrange for the eventual cancellation of some permits to provide room for more public facilities.



Because the National Forests offer such an endless variety of scenic and natural attractions, visitors seldom run out of things to do. Here are a few activities that call for "involvement now":

Mountain Climbing. This is a most vigorous, fascinating, and at times dangerous outdoor sport. The urge to conquer high or precipitous mountains stimulates many people to take chances and forget safety rules. Don't climb a mountain alone. Join a mountain club, learn safe techiques, and get plenty of practice. File a climb plan at the nearest headquarters, so Forest Service officers can check your expected return.

F-518543

Photography. If you are a "shutterbug" and love to photograph landscapes and people, the National Forests offer great opportunities to you. Among the scenic attractions for amateur and professional photographers are north Idaho's lake country, the Mackinac Island country of Michigan, the Colorado Rockies, the rugged Cascade Range skyline in Oregon and Washington, the picturesque Sierra Nevada mountains in California, the colorful cliffs of Oak Creek Canyon in Arizona, or the beautiful Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee.

"Rockhounding" and Nature Study. Geologists and amateur prospectors find especially fascinating the spectacular rock outcrops, fossil deposits, and caves in the National Forests. In some areas, special sites have been set aside for digging by rockhounds. Botanists study the strange Cranberry Glades of West Virginia, the exotic plants of the Oregon Coast, the Calaveras giant sequoias, or the tropical forest growth in the Caribbean National Forest, Puerto Rico. Archeological remains and cliff dwellings abound in the Southwest.

F-512896

Sales of National Forest timber for lumber and pulp, plus fees for various other uses of timber and National Forest land, bring in more than $300 million a year to the U. S. Treasury. One-fourth of this income is returned to the States from which it came for use on schools and roads in the counties having National Forest land. (In calendar year 1969, the States received $78 million as their share of fiscal year 1969 receipts.) An additional 10 percent is used to build roads and trails within the National Forests. The benefits of multiple-use management extend from beautiful forests and plentiful resources to the jobs and industries in the rural areas of our country.

F-463484

F-487697

If you follow these neighborly rules, you'll protect yourself and others:

1. Read and obey signs and posters.
2. Observe State and Federal game and fish laws.
3. Keep the ground and water of your recreation site clean and free of pollution. Fish and clothes should not be cleaned in lakes or streams.
4. Please leave trees, shrubs, and flowers undamaged for others to enjoy. They make the area more attractive.
5. Tables, toilets, and shelters are expensive and are for your convenience. Don't cut initials or otherwise mutilate or destroy them—it only increases your tax bill, or reduces the recreational resource of your area and the Nation.
6. Observe caution in drinking water from streams. Even clean water may be polluted and dangerous to drink.
7. Don't discharge firearms or fireworks on or adjacent to recreation areas—it is prohibited.
8. When camping away from improved areas, pack out all refuse that will not burn. Be extra careful with your campfire—be sure it is out when you leave it.

Campfires. Build them only in safe places—not against logs, brush, trees, or under overhanging limbs.

In regular camp and picnic sites, build fires only at designated places.

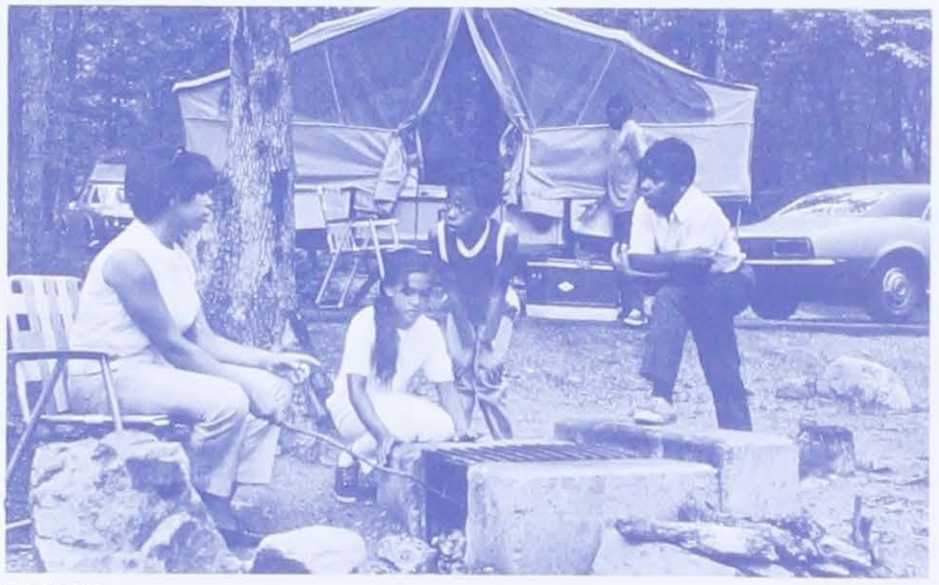
Outside of developed sites, be sure to scrape away all flammable leaves, pine needles, and duff to get on pure mineral soil.

Put your fire out—*dead out*—before you leave. Soak the coals, turn all sticks, stir, and soak again. Feel with your hands to see if the heat is gone.

Campfire permits are required in many National Forests. Be sure to check with the District Ranger before you enter an area.

Smoking. When driving through the forest, don't be a "flipper." Use your ashtray. In areas where smoking is permitted, don't smoke when walking or riding through the forest. If necessary, stop for a "smoking break," and dig a small hole in which to stamp out all smoking materials. Be sure your match, cigarette, cigar, or pipe heel is *dead out* before you discard it.

Fire seasons, dangers, and regulations vary widely with the climate and conditions of each part of the country. Learn the local regulations. In times of extreme fire hazard, certain areas will be closed to all use. Such closed areas are conspicuously posted.



F-518491

F-501235

F-480830

Don't Get Lost!

Each year forest officers spend hundreds of man-days searching for lost persons, rescuing the injured, or recovering the bodies of people who have been killed. Most of those who become lost do so by straying off posted forest roads and trails or entering undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths occur from inexperience in coping with woods or mountain hazards and from lack of proper equipment. Agonizing "lost in the woods" experiences, common injuries, and camper-caused fires can be avoided by:

Going to the forests properly equipped with local maps, shovel, ax, and bucket, stout shoes, warm clothes, and plenty of food;

Determining in advance where the nearest forest ranger or forest guard station is so that, in emergency, help can be called for without too much lost time;

Staying on signed forest roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in isolated places;

Forming the habit of keeping oriented with the terrain as to direction of sun, landmarks, main lay of the land and minor variations, as you move through the woods. And above all, make sure someone knows where to look for you if you don't return.

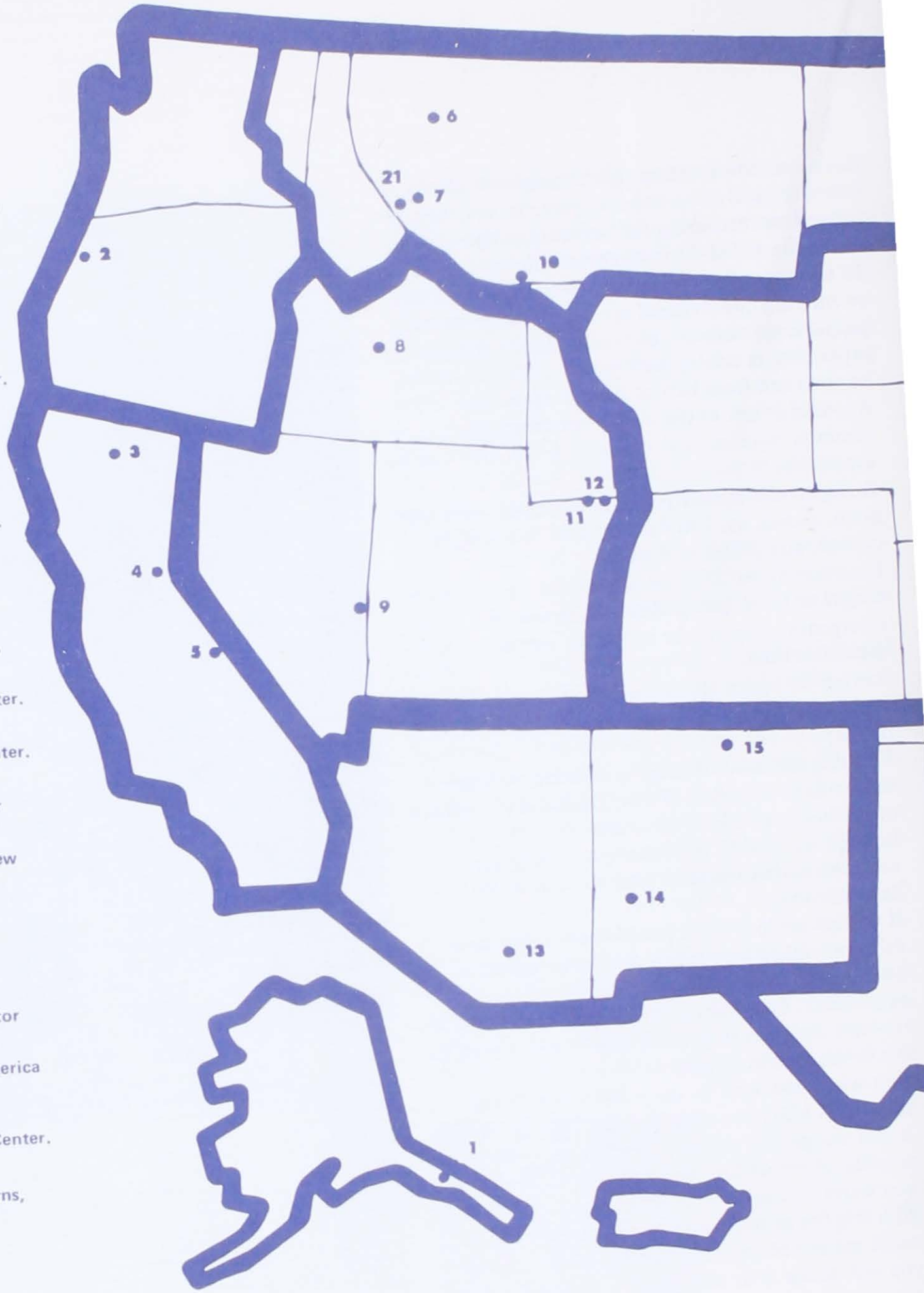
If you *do* get lost, don't panic—remember, even the most skilled woodsmen get lost on occasion. Sit down a few minutes, get your breath, and calm down. Then survey where you are, decide on the best direction to go, and stay oriented with the sun or landmarks to keep to your plan.

Rest when you need to; don't overexert. If the country is hilly, traveling downhill is usually best. Avoid dangerous cliffs or steep slide areas where possible. A signal fire may guide searchers or keep you warm through the night, but be just as careful with this fire as with any other in the forest—it could get out of control. And don't forget that you *will* make it to civilization—if you *think* you can.

Remember: shelter, warmth, and water are important. You won't starve to death quickly, but exposure and cold in the mountains can kill. Find shelter—don't worry about food.

F-501235

1. Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center. Alaska
2. Cape Perpetua Visitor Center. Oregon
3. Trinity Visitor Center. California
4. Stream Profile Chamber, Lake Tahoe Visitor Center. California
5. Mammoth Visitor Center. California
6. Hungry Horse Visitor Center. Montana
7. Smokejumpers Visitor Center. Montana
8. Redfish Lake Visitor Center. Idaho
9. Wheeler Peak Scenic Area—Lehman Caves National Monument Visitor Center. Nevada
10. Madison River Earthquake Area Visitor Center. Montana
11. Red Canyon Visitor Center. Utah and Wyoming
12. Flaming Gorge Visitor Center. Utah and Wyoming
13. Sabino Canyon Visitor Center. Arizona
14. Gila Cliff Dwellings Visitor Center. New Mexico
15. Ghost Ranch Museum. New Mexico
16. Voyageur Visitor Center. Minnesota
17. Sylvania Visitor Center. Michigan
18. Cranberry Mountain Visitor Center. West Virginia
19. Cradle of Forestry in America Visitor Center. North Carolina
20. Brasstown Bald Visitor Center. Georgia
21. Blanchard Springs Caverns, Arkansas
22. Lolo Pass, Idaho



MAJOR VISITOR INFORMATION FACILITIES

See P. 54 for other recreation information sources

NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESSES AND PRIMITIVE AREAS

Name	State	Wilderness National Forest	Size (acres) (Net)
	ARIZONA		
Chiricahua		Coronado	18,000
Galiure		Coronado	52,717
Mazatzal		Tonto	205,137
Sierra Ancha		Tonto	20,850
Superstition		Tonto	124,117
Mt. Baldy		Apache	6,975
	CALIFORNIA		
Caribou		Lassen	19,080
Cucamonga		San Bernardino	9,022
Desolation Valley		Eldorado	63,469
Dome Land		Sequoia	62,121
Hoover		Inyo and Toiyabe	42,779
John Muir		Inyo and Sierra	503,258
Marble Mountain		Klamath	213,363
Minarets		Inyo and Sierra	109,484
Mokelumne		Eldorado and Stanislaus	50,400
San Gabriel		Angeles	36,137
San Gorgonio		San Bernardino	34,644
San Jacinto		San Bernardino	20,564
San Rafael		Los Padres	142,722
South Warner		Modoc	68,507
Thousand Lakes		Lassen	15,695
Ventana		Los Padres	95,152
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel		Mendocino and Shasta-Trinity	108,451
	COLORADO		
La Garita		Gunnison and Rio Grande	48,486
Maroon Bells-Snowmass		White River	71,060
Mount Zirkel		Routt	72,471
Rawah		Roosevelt	26,674
West Elk		Gunnison	61,412
	IDAHO		
Selway-Bitterroot [1]		Bitterroot, Clear-water & Nezperce	988,688
	MINNESOTA		
Boundary Waters Canoe Area		Superior	747,128
	MONTANA		
Anaconda-Pintlar		Beaverhead, Deer-lodge, and Bitterroot	157,803
Bob Marshall		Flathead and Lewis and Clark	950,000
Cabinet Mountains		Kaniksu and Kootenai	94,272
Gate of the Mountains		Helena	28,562
Selway-Bitterroot [1]		Bitterroot and Lolo	251,930
	NEVADA		
Jarbidge		Humboldt	64,667
	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Great Gulf		White Mountain	5,552
	NEW MEXICO		
Gila		Gila	433,690
Pecos		Carson and Sante Fe	167,416
San Pedro Parks		Santa Fe	41,132
Wheeler Peak		Carson	6,027
White Mountain		Lincoln	31,171
	NORTH CAROLINA		
Linville Gorge		Pisgah	7,575
Shining Rock		Pisgah	13,350
	OREGON		
Diamond Peak		Deschutes and Willamette	35,440
Eagle-Cap		Wallowa-Whitman	220,416
Gearhart Mountain		Fremont	18,709
Kalmiopsis		Siskiyou	76,900
Mountain Lakes		Winema	23,071
Mount Hood		Mount Hood	14,160
Mount Washington		Deschutes and Willamette	46,655
Mount Jefferson		Deschutes, Willamette, and Mount Hood	99,600
Strawberry Mountain		Malheur	33,003
Three Sisters		Deschutes and Willamette	196,708
	WASHINGTON		
Glacier Peak		Mount Baker and Wenatchee	464,219
Goat Rocks		Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie	82,680
Mount Adams		Giffort Pinchot	42,411

Name	State	Wilderness National Forest	Size (acres) (Net)
Pasayten		Mount Baker and Okanogan	505,524
	WYOMING		
Bridger		Bridger	383,300
North Absaroka		Shoshone	351,104
South Absaroka		Shoshone	483,130
Teton		Teton	563,600
		TOTAL	9,944,800

[1]In both Idaho and Montana; total acreage 1,240,605.

Primitive Areas

	ARIZONA		
Blue Range		Apache	173,712
Pine Mountain		Prescott and Tonto	16,399
Sycamore-Canyon		Conconino, Kaibab and Prescott	49,570
	CALIFORNIA		
Aqua Tibia		Cleveland	25,995
Emigrant Basin		Stanislaus	97,020
High Sierra		Sequoia and Sierra	10,247
Salmon Trinity Alps		Klamath and Shasta-Trinity	223,340
	COLORADO		
Flat Tops		White River	102,124
Gore Range-Eagle Nest		Arapaho and White River	61,101
San Juan		San Juan	238,407
Uncompahgre		Uncompahgre	53,252
Upper Rio Grande		Rio Grande	56,600
Wilson Mountains		San Juan and Uncompahgre	27,347
	IDAHO		
Idaho		Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon	1,224,733
Salmon River Breaks		Bitterroot and Nezperce	216,870
Sawtooth		Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth	200,942
	MONTANA		
Absaroka		Gallatin	64,000
Beartooth		Custer and Gallatin	230,000
Mission Mountains		Flathead	73,340
Spanish Peaks		Gallatin	49,857
	NEW MEXICO		
Gila		Gila	130,637
Black Range		Gila	169,356
Blue Range		Apache	36,598
	UTAH		
High Uintas		Ashley and Wasatch	237,177
	WYOMING		
Cloud Peak		Bighorn	137,000
Glacier		Bighorn	177,000
Popo Agie		Bighorn	70,000
Stratified		Bighorn	203,930
		TOTAL	4,370,092

Ancient Bristlecone Pines: Inyo National Forest, Calif.
Groves of bent, twisted, wind-battered trees hugging the dry rocky slopes above 10,000 feet on the White Mountains. Oldest known living things on earth, several over 4,000 years. These along with many other features are explained and interpreted at modern Mammoth Visitor Center. *About 20 miles east of Bishop, via U.S. routes 6 and 395.*

Alexander Springs-Juniper Springs: Ocala National Forest, Fla.
Large, clear springs. Abundant fish, wildlife. Excellent swimming, canoeing, camping in pine forests. *Between Ocala and DeLand off State Route 40.*

Beartooth Plateau: Gallatin and Custer National Forests, Mont.; Shoshone National Forest, Wyo.
Spectacular mountain scenery along 65-mile highway from Red Lodge to Cooke City, Mont., which crosses 11,000-foot Bear Tooth Pass, enroute to Yellowstone Park. Grasshopper Glacier contains frozen bodies of millions of grasshoppers. Large area preserved in Primitive status. *U.S. route 212 southwest of Billings.*

Brasstown Bald: Chattahoochee National Forest, Ga.
Highest point in Georgia; fine view of southern Appalachians. Twin waterfalls. Tower and visitor center. *Off State Route 17, 30 miles northwest of Clarksville; off U.S. Routes 76 or 19–129 near Blairsville.*

Columbia River Gorge and Multnomah Falls: Mt. Hood National Forest, Ore.; and Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Wash.
High cliffs, spectacular waterfalls. Columbia River cuts through Cascade Mts. *Interstate Route 80-N just east of Portland.*

Cranberry Glades: Monongahela National Forest, W. Va.
Botanical paradise of subalpine tundra and bog. Visitor center. Picnicking, camping. *Go 6.5 miles west of Mill Point on State Route 39; 3 miles west on Forest Service Road 102.*

Daniel Boone Country: Daniel Boone (formerly Cumberland) National Forest, Ky.
Immense natural stone bridges, waterfalls, wooded valleys. *East and south of Winchester; take U.S. Route 60, State Route 15, or U.S. Route 25.*

Elizabeth Furnace: George Washington National Forest, Va.
Campgrounds and trails at site of pioneer iron furnace. Scenic drive in Massanutten Mountains; views of Shenandoah River. *Eight miles west of Front Royal on State Route 55 to Waterlick, then 3 miles south on State Route 678.*

Harney Peak: Black Hills National Forest, S. Dak.
Camping, fishing, historical points nearby. *Near Custer; 30 miles southwest of Rapid City, off U.S. Route 16.*

Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Peaks: Payette and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho; Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, Ore.
Deepest river gorge on the American continent (more than a mile), over 22 miles long, steep slopes, formed by the Snake River, separating Idaho and Oregon. Fishing, hunting, hiking, mountain climbing. Very limited access.

Joyce Kilmer Memorial Grove: Nantahala National Forest, N. C.
White pine grove dedicated to famous poet, author of "Trees", in Great Smoky Mts. near Tennessee line and Great Smoky Mts. National Park.

Kancamagus Highway—Presidential Range: White Mountain National Forest, N. H.
Scenic 35-mile drive through part of northern Appalachian Mts., from Conway to Lincoln. To the north is the Presidential Range, "Backbone of New England," featuring Mt. Washington, highest peak in the Northeast; cog railway and auto toll road to summit, Great Gulf Wilderness, unusual rock formations, hiking trails, rock climbing, overnight huts, excellent fishing, waterfalls. *Off State Route 16 or U.S. Route 302, south of Berlin.*

Lava Butte Geological Area: Deschutes National Forest, Oreg.
Steep 500-foot cone with observatory on top, and surrounding area of solidified lava from very recent volcanic eruption (not over 1000 years ago). U.S. astronauts practiced their "moon walks" here, because of similarity of

terrain to the moon. *U.S. Route 97 or State Route 31 from Bend, Redmond, or Sisters, Oreg.*

Logan Canyon: Cache National Forest, Utah.
Spectacular canyon drive in Wasatch Mountains. *U.S. Route 89 northeast from Logan to Bear Lake.*

Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area: Gallatin National Forest, Mont.
Massive earth slide caused by earthquake in 1959 created a new lake along the Madison River, burying a highway and campground, and destroying buildings. The earth dropped about eight feet along a fault line. Visitor center interprets the phenomenon. *Just west of Yellowstone National Park boundary; 92 miles south of Bozeman off U.S. Route 191.*

Mendenhall Glacier: North Tongass National Forest, Alaska.
One of largest glaciers in the world which is accessible by road. Massive face of deeply crevassed cobalt-blue ice nearly 1.5 miles wide, 100-200 feet high, 12 miles long. Circular observatory and visitor center gives year-round, all-weather view from across Mendenhall Lake formed by glacial melt. *By road from Juneau.*

Oak Creek Canyon: Coconino National Forest, Ariz.
Colorful rock formations of red and white sandstones and limestones. Fishing, camping, swimming. *South of Flagstaff on U.S. Route 89-A; north of Phoenix on U.S. 69-79.*

Oregon Sand Dunes and Cape Perpetua: Siuslaw National Forest, Oreg.
Outstanding 2,760-acre area of dunes up to 300 feet high along Pacific Ocean, near Reedsport, preserved in near natural condition. Up the coast about 45 miles along U.S. Route 101 is Cape Perpetua, on high cliffs where the forest meets the sea. Visitor center and overlook give dramatic view of the ocean. *West of Eugene and Corvallis.*

Pounds Hollow: Shawnee National Forest, Ill.
Lake with camping, fishing, hiking, and interesting rock formation. *State Routes 13 and 1, 30 miles southeast of Harrisburg.*

Priest Lake: Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho.
Beautiful lake in forest setting; remote areas accessible only by boat. Variety of outdoor recreation. *State Route 57, 40 miles north of town of Priest River.*

Salmon River Country: Boise, Bitterroot, Challis, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests, Idaho.
Outstandingly rugged mountain region in central Idaho. Steep, deep river canyons, colorful Indian pictographs, wild water. Long sections passable only by float or jet boats. Middle Fork now a national Scenic and Wild River. North Fork called "River of No Return." Trail of Lewis & Clark winds through this region. Excellent fishing and hunting, backpack hiking. Very few roads penetrate this wild area, almost 1.5 million acres of which is protected as Primitive Areas.

Superstition Mountains: Tonto National Forest, Ariz.
Rise abruptly from Salt River Valley. Spectacular rock formations, legends of old miners. Wildlife, camping. A Wilderness; no motor vehicles allowed. *Forty miles east of Phoenix.*

Sylvania: Ottawa National Forest, Mich.
One of largest areas of virgin forest in the East. Strings of beautiful lakes, excellent fishing. New facilities for camping, boating, swimming. *U.S. Route 2, 7 miles west of Watersmeet, on Wisconsin line, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.*

Talimena Scenic Drive: Ouachita National Forest, Okla. and Ark.
Ridgetop highway gives panoramic views of forested hills and lakes of Ouachita Mountains, for 55 miles from Talihina, Okla., to Mena, Ark., *87 miles south of Fort Smith, Ark.*

Trail's End: Superior National Forest, Minn.
Entrance to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. *Forty miles northwest of Grand Marais on Northshore Highway (U.S. 61) from Duluth.*

(See also list of Visitor Centers on p. 27 ; Wild and Scenic Rivers on p. 30 ; National Recreation Areas on p. ; and list of National Forests and facilities, pp. 32 - 54 .)

Note.—Write to the nearest Regional Forester (see p. 54) for up-to-date directories of recreation sites, or to the Forest Supervisor for map folders and other detailed information. His headquarters are at the town named directly beneath each National Forest. Acreage figures below are rounded off; they change somewhat from year to year.

ALABAMA

William B. Bankhead National Forest (181,000 acres). Montgomery, Ala. *Highways*: US 31, 78, 278; Alabama 5, 74, 195.
Attractions: Limestone gorges, Lewis Smith Reservoir, two natural bridges, wildlife refuge and management area. Deer, turkey, and squirrel hunting. Bass and bream fishing in Brushy Lake. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. *Nearby towns:* Cullman, Decatur, Haleyville, Jasper, and Russellville.

Conecuh National Forest (85,000 acres).
Montgomery, Ala. *Highways:* US 29; Alabama 137. *Attractions:* Large, clear ponds. Bass and bream fishing. Deer, Turkey, and small-game hunting. *Facilities:* 1 camp and picnic site, 2 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. *Nearby town:* Andalusia.

Talladega National Forest (360,000 acres).
Montgomery, Ala. *Highways:* US 78, 231; Alabama 5, 6. *Attractions:* South Sandy Wildlife Management Area; Skyway Motorway; Mount Cheaha, 2,407 feet, highest point in Alabama; Lake Chinnabee. Deer, turkey, duck, and squirrel hunting, bass, bream, and perch fishing; swimming at Cheaha State Park. *Facilities:* 5 camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only; 3 swimming sites. Resort, hotel, and cabins at Cheaha State Park. *Nearby towns:* Anniston, Centerville, Heflin, Marion, Selma, Sylacauga, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa.

Tuskegee National Forest (11,000 acres).
Montgomery, Ala. *Highways:* US 29, 80; Alabama 81. *Attractions:* Pine plantation of advanced size. Bream fishing in streams. *Facilities:* 1 camp and picnic site, 1 picnic only. *Nearby towns:* Auburn and Tuskegee.

ALASKA

Chugach National Forest (4,723,000 acres).
Anchorage Alaska Highway to Anchorage, Seward, and Kenai. Ferry service to Valdez and Cordova from Whittier, and Seward to Kodiak. Rail services from Anchorage and Portage to Seward and Whittier. Extensive charter and commercial air travel. *Attractions:* Fiords and glaciers, lakes and rivers. Unexcelled scenery. Salmon spawning runs, salmon, crab, and clam canneries. Kenai Mountains with access by road system throughout the Kenai Peninsula. Trout and saltwater fishing. Hunting for moose, sheep, mountain goats, Alaskan brown bear and elk, also for waterfowl and grouse. *Facilities:* 39 camp and picnic sites,, 9 picnic only; 2 winter sports areas. *Nearby towns:* Anchorage, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier.

Tongass National Forest (16,001,000 acres).
North Division—Juneau, Alaska. Alaska Highway to Haines, with road and ferry to Juneau, June 1—Nov. 1; also direct plane service to Juneau. *Attractions:* Rugged Alaska coast; hundreds of islands, fiords, snowcapped mountains above the sea; totems; territorial museum and Indian villages. Salmon canneries. Gateway to Canadian hinterland and Yukon, "Trail of '98" gold mines. Glaciers; "Ice Cap" back of Juneau: fiords of Tracy Arm. Admiralty Island. Trout fishing, also salt-water fishing for salmon and halibut. Hunting for Alaska borwn and grizzly bear, mountain goat, and deer. Boating on lakes and inland waterways. Scenic wilderness trails; mountain climbing. *Facilities:* 95 camp and picnic sites, 14 picnic only; 1 swimming site; 2 winter sports areas. Hotel accommodations in all southeastern Alaska towns such as Juneau, Petersburg, Sitka, and Skagway; all of these are served by plane.

Tongass National Forest
South Division—Ketchikan, Alaska. Direct plane service to Ketchikan. *Attractions:* Fiords of Walker Cove and Rudyerd Bay of the Behm Canal, and Portland Canal. Trout fishing; salt-water fishing for salmon and halibut. Alaska brown, black, and grizzly bear, goat, and deer hunting. Totems. Indian villages. Salmon canneries; pulpmill. Boating on inland waterways. *Facilities:* 10 camp and picnic sites, 1 picnic only; 3 swimming sites; 1 winter sports area. Hotel accommodations in all southeastern Alaska towns, such as Ketchikan and Wrangell; all these served by plane.

ARIZONA

Apache National Forest (1,808,000 acres—partly in New Mexico).
Springerville, Ariz. *Highways:* US 60, 180, 666. *Attractions:* Scenic Coronado Trail and other drives through spruce and mountain-meadow country. Prehistoric Blue River cliff dwellings, Big Lake, Crescent Lake, Luna Lake, Blue Range Primitive Area; Mount

Baldy Primitive Area. Lake and stream trout fishing. Big-game hunting: elk, deer, bear, antelope; also turkey hunting. Horseback riding; pack trips, hiking. *Facilities:* 30 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; boats without motors for rent on Big and Luna Lakes. Resorts and motels. *Nearby towns:* Alpine,, Greer, and Springerville, Ariz; Luna and Reserve, N. Mex.

Coconino National Forest (1,814,000 acres).
Flagstaff, Ariz. *Highways:* US 66, 89, 89A. *Attractions:* Graceful San Francisco Peaks, 12,611 feet, highest in Arizona; Oak Creek Canyon and the Red Rock country near Sedona offer exceptional scenic and photographic opportunities; Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area and Mogollon Rim. *Scenic drives:* Lake Mary-Long Valley Road; Mogollon Rim Road; Baker Butte Fire Lookout offering vast view of Arizona timber. Numerous national monuments nearby plus Lowell Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff; Meteor Crater near Painted Desert. Hunting deer, antelope, turkey, elk, mountain lion; lake and stream fishing; horseback riding; boating on Lake Mary. *Facilities:* 16 camp and picnic sites, 15 picnic only; Arizona Snow Bowl Winter Sports Area. Resort hotels, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Camp Verde, Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Flagstaff, Sedona, and Winslow.

Coronado National Forest (1,791,000 acres—partly in New Mexico).
Tucson, Ariz. *Highways:* US 80, 84, 89, 666: Arizona 82, 86.
Attractions: Rugged mountains rising abruptly from surrounding deserts; cactus to fir trees, swimming to skiing in an hour's time—40 miles apart. Santa Catalina Mountains Recreation Area with Rose Canyon Lake, Sabino Canyon, and Mount Lemmon Snow Bowl, southernmost winter sports area in the Continental U.S. Chiricahua Mountains with Chiricahua Wilderness and several small trout lakes. Pinaleno Mountains Recreation Area with Mount Graham, 10,713 feet, Riggs Flat Lake. Pena Blanca Lake, 52 acres of bass fishing 4 miles from the international boundary with Mexico. Galiuro Wilderness. Nearby are Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Colossal Cave State Park, Tucson Mountain Park. Hunting for deer, javelina, mountain lion, quail, and dove. *Scenic drives.* Pack-trip and hiking trails in the rugged ranges of southern Arizona (caution: carry adequate water). Dude ranch and winter resort country. *Facilities:* 22 camp and picnic sites, 27 picnic only. *Nearby towns:* Benson, Bisbee, Mexican border towns of Douglas and Nogales, Fort Huachuca, Patagonia, Safford, San Simon, Tombstone, Tucson, and Wilcox.

Kaibab National Forest (1,720,000 acres).
Williams, Ariz. *Highways:* US 66, 89, 64, 67. *Attractions:* Grand Canyon National Game Preserve with the famous North Kaibab deer herd, a wild buffalo herd and the only habitat of the Kaibab squirrel. Indian village in Havasu Canyon. Other points of interest are beautiful Nogth Kaibab high country; pine, spruce, and aspen forests with open meadows; East Rim, North Canyon, Bill Williams Mountain, Whitehorse Lake, Cataract Lake, and Sycamore Canyon Primitive Area. Hunting of deer, elk, antelope, bear, mountain lion, turkey, and limited buffalo. Scenic drives, fishing, riding pack trips. Photographic opportunities; wildlife and vivid geologic formations. *Facilities:* 8 camp and picnic sites, 1 picnic only. Motels, resorts, guest ranches. Hunting camps with groceries open in season. *Nearby towns:* Ashfork, Cottonwood, Flagstaff, Fredonia, Grand Canyon, and Williams,, Ariz.; Kanab, Utah.

Prescott National Forest (1,249,000 acres).
Prescott, Ariz. *Highways:* US 89. *Attractions:* Ideal year-round climate. Rugged back country, many roads primitive. Granite Basin Lake near Granite Mountain, Hassayampa Lake. Limited trout fishing. Sycamore Canyon and Pine Mountain Primitive Areas. Jerome, Nation's largest ghost town. Deer, antelope, dove, and quail hunting; many horse trails: scenic drives. *Facilities:* 18 camp and picnic sites, 1 picnic only. Resorts, motels, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Jerome, Mayer, and Prescott.

Sitgreaves National Forest (811,000 acres).
Holbrook, Ariz. *Highways:* US 66; Arizona 77, 173. *Attractions:* Scenic Mogollon Rim Drive; pueblo ruins, Woods Canyon Lake. Hunting of deer, turkey, antelope, and bear. Saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* Public golf and swimming at White Mountain Country Club. 8 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; numerous resorts, hotels, summer homes, guest ranches. *Nearby towns:* Holbrook, Lakeside, Pinetop, Show Low, Snowflake and Winslow.

Tonto National Forest (2,885,000 acres).
Phoenix, Ariz. *Highways:* US 60, 77, 80, 89. *Attractions:* Semidesert to pine-fir forests, elevations 1,500 to 7,300 feet. The lakes in the low country from an all-year haven in the desert; the cool pine forest along the Mogollon Rim are very popular in summer. Famous Mazatzal and Superstition Wildernesses, Pine Mountain Primitive Area; Sierra Ancha Wild Area. Thirty thousand acres of manmade lakes including

Roosevelt, Apache, Canyon, and Saguaro Lakes on the Salt River; Bartlett and Horseshoe Lakes on the Verde River. Popular for boating, swimming, skindiving, water skiing, bass fishing. Public boat ramps at most lakes. Boats and tackle also for rent. Limited trout fishing in high country. Hunting for deer, elk, bear, javelina, turkey and mountain lion. Saddle and pack trips. Scenic drive: Apache Trail, Beeline Highway, Mogollon Rim drive. *Facilities:* 42 camp and picnic sites, 13 picnic only. No lifeguards. Swim with care. Resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Globe,, Mesa, Miami, Payson, Phoenix, Pine, Superior, and Young.

ARKANSAS

Ouachita National Forest (1,570,000 acres—partly in Oklahoma).
Hot Springs,, Ark. *Highways:* US 59, 70, 71, 270, 271; Arkansas 7, 10, 21, 27. *Attractions:* Ouachita, Kiamichi, and Winding Stair Mountains; 8 major and numerous smaller artificial lakes in or near the National Forest. Caddo Gap, where DeSoto fought Indians; lands explored by La Salle and DeTonti, accounting for the many French names. Bass fishing; deer, quail, and squirrel hunting; scenic drives, hiking, and swimming. *Facilities:* 21 camp and picnic sites, 23 picnic only; 14 swimming sites. Hotels, resorts, and cabin camps. *Nearby towns:* Booneville, Hot Springs, and Mena, Ark., Heavener and Poteau, Okla.

Ozark National Forest (1,103,000 acres).
Russellville, Ark. *Highways:* US 64, 71; Arkansas 7, 22, 23. *Attractions:* Inviting summer climate, oak forest, rock cliffs, and pools, scenic drives. Three recreational lakes; Mount Magazine. Stream and lake fishing, deer and small-game hunting, 2 large reservoirs near the National Forest. *Facilities:* 24 camp and picnic sites, 21 picnic only; 9 swimming sites. Mount Magazine Lodge and cabins. White Rock Mountain cabins, others nearby. *Nearby towns:* Clarksville,, Fayetteville, Ft. Smith, Harrison, Ozark, Paris, and Russellville.

CALIFORNIA

Angeles National Forest (650,000 acres).
Pasadena, Calif. *Highways:* US 6, 66, 99; California 2, 39. *Attractions:* Steep, rugged mountains adjoining Los Angeles metropolitan area; Old Baldy, 10,000 feet. Chiefly a chaparral forest that serves as a watershed for the Los Angeles area and as an easily reached mountain playground for the area's inhabitants. San Gabriel Wilderness. Scenic drives with wonderful views, especially of the city lights at night. Riding and hiking trails, skiing season, fishing and hunting, some swimming and boating. *Facilities:* 98 camp and picnic sites, 33 picnic only. (Because of extreme fire danger in southern California, no open campfires are permitted in this National Forest.) Boating and swimming; winter sports areas with ski lifts and other facilities. Resorts, cabins, pack and riding stables. Hotels and motels in Los Angeles and foothill towns.

Calaveras Big Tree National Forest (350 acres—see **Stanislaus**).

Cleveland National Forest (395,000 acres).
San Diego, Calif. *Highways:* US 101, 395, 80; California 78, 79, 71, 74. *Attractions:* Primarily a watershed forest with an unusually mild climate, between the desert and the sea. Agua Tibia Primitive Area. The world's largest telescope at Palomar Observatory on Mount Palomar. Camping; warm water fishing and duck hunting on the impounded lakes of the water systems. Hunting of deer is very popular with a necessarily short season; pigeon and quail hunting. The Mexico-to-Oregon Trail starts here. *Facilities:* 57 camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only. (Because of extreme fire danger in southern California, no open campfires are permitted in this National Forest.) Dude ranches, resorts, motels. *Nearby towns:* El Centro, Los Angeles, Oceanside, and San Diego.

Eldorado National Forest (653,000 acres).
Placerville, Calif. *Highways:* US 50; California 88. *Attractions:* Rugged mountains in the Sierra Nevada. Hundreds of mountain lakes; including south shore of spectacular Lake Tahoe, 23 miles long, 13 miles wide, elevation 6,225 feet. California Gold Rush country, famous Mother Lode mining communities including site of Sutter's Mill. Mokelumne Wilderness and Desolation Valley Primitive Area. Lake and stream fishing, deer and bear hunting. *Scenic drives:* Highway 50 to Lake Tahoe, Carson Pass Highway 88 (route of Fremont expedition of 1844); Georgetown to Wentworth Springs. Riding trails, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 47 camp and picnic sites, 26 picnic only. Boating, swimming, winter sports. Resorts, motels, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Placerville and Sacramento, Calif., Carson City and Reno, Nev.

Inyo National Forest (1,836,000 acres—partly in Nevada).
Bishop, Calif. *Highways:* US 395, 6; California 168. *Attractions:* John Muir Wilderness, Mt. Dana-Minarets Wilderness, Hoover Wilderness. Palisade Glacier, southernmost glacier in the United States. Ancient

Bristlecone Pine Forest Botanical Area with many 4,000-year-old trees—the oldest living things on earth. Many wild granite peaks 12,000 to more than 14,000 feet in elevation. Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet, highest point in continental United States, and its closest approach road. Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting, wilderness trips. Dozens of natural lakes, some accessible by paved road up to 9,700 feet in elevation. Mammoth and Reversed Creek recreation Areas. *Facilities:* 17 camp and picnic sites. Boating, swimming, winter sports. Resorts, motels. *Nearby towns:* Bigpine, Bishop, Independence, Leevining, and Lone Pine.

Klamath National Forest (1,699,000 acres—partly in Oregon).
Yreka, Calif. *Highways:* US 99; California 96, 97. *Attractions:* Big timber forest. Klamath River and tributaries, famous for salmon and steelhead. Marble Mountain Wilderness and Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Areas. High mountain lakes and streams. Great scenic beauty in a wild setting. Steelhead and salmon fishing; deer hunting. Hiking, riding, pack trips. *Facilities:* 28 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only. Motels, resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Eureka, Mount Shasta, and Yreka, Calif.; Medford, Oreg.

Lassen National Forest (1,048,000 acres).
Susanville, Calif. *Highways:* US 395; California 36, 89. *Attractions:* Caribou and Thousand Lakes Willdernesses. Many lakes; southern end of Cascade Wonderland; volcanic lava flow tubes, hot springs, mud pots. Indian pictographs and hieroglyphics, old emigrant trails. Lake and stream fishing for rainbow, Lochleven, and steelhead trout; deer and bear hunting; riding and hiking trails. *Facilities:* 44 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only. Boating, swimming, winter sports. Privately owned resorts, hotels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Chester, Chico, Mill Creek, Red Bluff, and Redding.

Los Padres National Forest (1,724,000 acres).
Santa Barbara, Calif. *Highways:* US 101, 99, 399; California 1, 166, 150, 178. *Attractions:* Undeveloped, rugged country, varying from lonely coast to semidesert, from brush to oak country to pine timber; elevations from near sea level to almost 9,000 feet; home of the rare California condor. Ventana Primitive Area and San Rafael Wilderness; snowcapped peaks in winter. Quail and pigeon hunting, some deer and wild boar hunting, trout fishing; scenic drives; oceanside camping, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 325 camp and picnic sites, 22 picnic only. (Because of extreme fire danger in Southern California, no open campfires are permitted in this National Forest.) Swimming and winter sports areas including Kern County Ski Lodge. Hotels, cabins, and a few dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Atascadero, Carmel, King City, Monterey, Ojai, Paso Robles, Taft, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Ventura.

Mendocino National Forest (873,000 acres).
Willows, Calif. *Highways:* US 99W, 101; California 20. *Attractions:* Coast Range of California about 100 miles north of San Francisco. Peaks up to 8,600 feet. Beautiful lake country. Yolla-Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness. Columbian black-tailed deer. Hunting, fishing, saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 325 camp and picnic sites, 22 picnic only. Dude ranches, motels. *Nearby towns:* Corning, Laytonville, Sacramento, Ukiah, Willits, and Willow.

Modoc National Forest (1,694,000 acres).
Alturas,, Calif. *Highways:* US 299, 395; California 139. *Attractions:* remote northeast corner of California. Scenic rides, wilderness trips on trails such as the summit trail through South Warner Wilderness. Glass Mountain lava flows, scene of Modoc Indian wars. Winter range of interstate deer herd, Clear Lake Reservoir migratory bird refuge. Stream and lake fishing; mule deer and waterfowl hunting. *Facilities:* 20 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only. Swimming, winter sports. Hotels, cabins; hunters' camps during deer season. *Nearby towns:* Adin, Alturas, Canby, Cedarville, and Tulelake.

Plumas National Forest (1,154,000 acres).
Quincy, Calif. *Highways:* US 40A, 395; California 89, 24. *Attractions:* Beautiful Feather River country; Feather Falls, one of the highest and most picturesque waterfalls in the United States. Historic gold mining areas of La Porte, Johnsville, and Rich Bar; extensive hydroelectric developments. Limestone caves; large beautiful mountain valleys, such as Indian, American, Mohawk, and Sierra Valleys. Lake and stream fishing; hunting of mule and black-tailed deer, bear, duck, geese, quail, and dove. Scenic drives include Feather River Canyon, Bucks Lake, Bald Rock Canyon, Quincy-La Port, and Lakes Basin Recreational Areas, and Little Last Chance Creek. Pacific Crest Trail. *Facilities:* 9 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only. Boating, winter sports. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Chico, Geenville, Marysville, Oroville, Quincy, Sacramento, and Sierraville.

San Bernardino National Forest (621,000 acres).
San Bernardino, Calif. *Highways:* US 60, 70, 99, 66

395; California 2, 18, 74. *Attractions:* Highest mountains in southern California: San Gorgonio, 11,485 feet; 6 others more than 10,000 feet. San Jacinto, San Gorgonio, and Cucamonga Wilderness. Historic landmarks: Big Bear and Arrowhead Lakes; Mt. San Jacinto. Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting. Life zones from desert to alpine within a few miles. Camping and pack trips, winter sports. *Facilities:* 11 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only. Swimming and winter sports. (Because of exereme fire danger in southern California, no open campfires are permitted in this National Forest.) Resorts, hotels, motels, cabins at Arrowhead, Big Bear Lakes, Idyllwild. *Nearby towns:* Banning, Indio, Palm Springs, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

Sequoia National Forest (1,116,000 acres).
Porterville, Calif. *Highways:* US 395; California 190. *Attractions:* Giant sequoia bigtrees, Hume Lake, Boydens Cave, Dome Land Wilderness, High Sierra Primitive Area, Mineral King Game Refuge. High mountain lakes and stream fishing, home of the golden trout. Big-game hunting, mule deer and bear. Scenic drives: Kern River Canyon, Kings River Canyon. Wilderness hiking and riding trails. *Facilities:* 10 camp and picnic sites. Swimming, boating, winter sports. Motels, resorts, lodges. *Nearby towns:* Bakersfield, Fresno, Porterville, and Visalia.

Shasta-Trinity National Forest (2,073,000 acres; two National Forests).
Redding, Calif. *Highways:* US 99, 299; California 44, 96, 89. *Attractions:* Beautiful Mount Shasta, 14,162 feet with eternal snow, 5 living glaciers. Whiskeytown-Shasta Trinity Recreation Area. Shasta and Trinity Lakes with outstanding boating. Lava beds, Glass Mountain, and Castle Crags. Salmon-Trinity Alps Primitive Area and Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness. Lake and stream fishing; home of Dolly Varden trout. Waterfowl, upland birds, deer, bear, small game hunting. Limestone caves, lava caves, and chimneys. Riding trails in the wilderness. Skiing. Scenic drives. *Facilities:* 102 camp and picnic sites, 14 picnic only. Swimming, boating, winter sports. Resorts, hotels, motels, guest ranches. *Nearby towns:* Callahan, Dunsmur, McCloud, Mount Shasta, Redding, Weaverville, and Weed.

Sierra National Forest (1,294,000 acres).
Fresno, Calif. *Highways:* US 99; California 168, 180, 41. *Attractions:* Huntington Lake, Florence Lake, Shaver Lake, Dinkey Creek, and Bass Lake Recreation Areas. Nelder and McKinley Groves of Big Trees (giant sequoia), Central Sierra section of the John Muir Trail. John Muir and Minarets Wildernesses. Rainbow Falls in the Reds Meadow area. Lake and stream fishing; deer, bear, and quail hunting. Boating, mountain climbing, pack and saddle trips, winter sports. *Facilities:* 111 camp and picnic sites, 20 picnic only. Swimming, boating, winter sports. Hotels, resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Fresno and North Fork.

Six Rivers National Forest (966,000 acres).
Eureka, Calif. *Highways:* US 101, 299; California 36, 96. *Attractions:* Giant coast redwood and fir forests stretching 135 miles south from the Oregon line. Klamath, Smith, Eel, and Mad Rivers. Mild, cool climate yearlong in redwoods; rugged back country. Trout fishing, spring and summer; steelhead and salmon fishing fall and winter in 6 rivers; deer and bear hunting; riding trails; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 28 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only. Resorts, hotels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Arcata, Crescent City, Eureka, Fortuna, Klamath, Orick, and Orleans.

Stanislaus National Forest (907,000 acres—includes Calaveras Big Tree National Forest).
Sonora, Calif. *Highways:* US 99, 395; California 4, 108, 120. *Attractions:* Nearest high mountain country to San Francisco Bay region and portion of San Joaquin Valley; elevations 1,100 to 11,575 feet. Deep canyons cut by Merced, Tuolumme, Stanislaus, and Mokelumne Rivers; fine timber stands; Emigrant Basin Primitive Area. Gold Rush country with many a tall tale. Routes of pioneers, Sonora and Ebbets Passes. Fishing in lakes and 715 miles of streams; hunting for deer and bear. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports. *Facilities:* 67 camp and picnic sites, 10 picnic only. Swimming, boating, winter sports. Resorts, cabins, stores, boating, packer stations. *Nearby towns:* Angels Camp, Columbia, Groveland, Jamestown, San Andrews, and Sonora.

Tahoe National Forest (698,000 acres).
Nevada City, Calif. *Highways:* US 40; California 20, 49, 89. *Attractions:* Squaw Valley, site of 1960 Winter Olympics. Outstanding conditions and facilities for winter sports; adjacent valleys being developed. Lakes and streams, including northwest shore of beautiful Lake Tahoe. Historic Donner Pass Emigrant Trail; Gold Rush country. Lake and stream fishing, hunting for deer and bear. Riding and hiking trails, scenic drives through historic gold mining towns. *Facilities:* 70 camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only. Swimming, boating, winter sports. Summer resorts, cabins, hotels. *Nearby towns:* Downieville, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Sierra

City, Sierraville, and Truckee, Calif.; Carson City and Reno, Nev.

COLORADO

Arapaho National Forest (1,004,000 acres).
Golden, Colo. *Highways:* US 6, 40. *Attractions:* highest auto road in U.S. to the crest of Mount Evans, 14,260 ft. Gold, silver mining; ghost towns. Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive Area. Moffat Tunnel, 6.2 miles long under Continental Divide. Lake and stream fishing. Big-game hunting for elk, deer, and bear; small-game hunting. Scenic high mountain routes; Loveland and Berthoud Passes, Peak-to-Peak Highway. Riding trails, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 38 camp and picnic sites, 29 picnic only; 7 winter sports areas. Resorts, hotels, cabin camps, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Denver, Dillon, Golden, Granby, Grand Lake, Hot Sulphur Springs, Idaho Springs, and Kremmling.

Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre National Forests (1,291,000 acres; two National Forests).
Delta, Colo. *Highways:* US 50, 550, 6. *Attractions:* Grand Mesa Plateau, 10,500 feet; 250 lakes and reservoirs; cliffs, canyons, waterfalls, wild flowers. Uncompahgre Plateau. Uncompahgre and Wilson Mountains Primitive Areas; Ouray and Telluride Scenic Areas. Lake and stream fishing. Deer, elk, bear, duck hunting. Scenic drives, saddle trips. *Facilities:* 30 camp and picnic sites, 8 picnic only; 1 winter sports area. Motels, resorts in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Delta, Grand Junction, Montrose, Norwood, Ouray, and Telluride.

Gunnison National Forest (1,663,000 acres).
Gunnison, Colo. *Highways:* US 50; Colorado 135, 149. *Attractions:* Trout fishing streams, many high lakes. Twenty-seven mountain peaks more than 12,000 feet; Ruby Range. Taylor Park Reservoir and valley; ghost towns. West Elk Wilderness. Trout fishing. Hunting of elk, deer, mountain sheep, and bear. Saddle trips, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 45 camp and picnic sites; 1 winter sports area. Commercial hotels, resorts, motels in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Gunnison, Lake City, Montrose, and Salida.

Pike National Forest (1,105,000 acres).
Colorado Springs,, Colo. *Highways:* US 24, 85, 87, 285. *Attractions:* Pikes Peak with highway to summit, historic Cripple Creek and Alma gold camps, scenic Rampart Range Road. Devil's Head Forest Fire Lookout, Monument Forest Nursery, Platte and Arkansas River watersheds. Abyss Lake and Lost Creek Scenic Area. Hunting and fishing; scenic drives. Mountain sheep and other wildlife. *Facilities:* 46 camp and picnic sites, 46 more picnic only; 3 winter sports areas. Commercial hotels, resorts, motels in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, and Denver.

Rio Grande National Forest (1,800,000 acres).
Monte Vista, Colo. *Highways:* US 160, 285. *Attractions:* Mountain lakes and trout streams, Wolf Creek Pass, rugged high country. Upper Rio Grande Primitive Area and La Garita Wilderness. Fishing; deer, elk, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 40 camp and picnic sites, 15 picnic only; 1 winter sports area. Motels in and near the National Forest, *Neaby towns:* Alamosa, Antonito, Creede, Monte Vista, and Saguache.

Roosevelt National Forest (776,000 acres).
Fort Collins, Colo. *Highways:* US 34, 287; Colorado 14, 160. *Attractions:* Arapaho, Isabelle, and South St. Vrain Glaciers; rugged Continental Divide with many alpine lakes; Poudre, Big Thompson, St. Vrain, and Boulder Canyons. Rawah Wilderness. Boating; fishing; hunting for deer, elk, mountain sheep, bear, mountain lion, grouse and duck. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 27 camp and picnic sites, 32 picnic only. 1 winter sports area. Motels and dude ranches in

and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Boulder, Denver, Estes Park, Fort Collins, Longmont, and Loveland.

Routt National Forest (1,125,000 acres). Steamboat Springs,, Colo. *Highways:* US 40; Colorado 84, 131. *Attractions:* Continental Divide with perpetual ice and snow, trout streams and alpine lakes. Mount Zirkel Wilderness, Big Creek Lakes Recreation Area. Fishing; deer, elk, grouse, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 26 camp and picnic sites, 8 picnic only; 1 winter sports area. Commercial cabins, motels in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Craig, Kremmling, Steamboat Springs, Walden, and Yampa.

San Isabel National Forest (1,106,000 acres). Pueblo, Colo. *Highways:* US 24, 50, 85, 87; Colorado 69, 165. *Attractions:* Highest average elevation of any National Forest; Sangre de Cristo Range; 12 peaks more than 14,000 feet; Mount Elbert, second highest in the United States. More than 40 timberline lakes. Snow Angel on Mount Shavano; molybdenum mines; Lake Isabel Recreation Area. Fishing; hunting for deer, elk, bear, mountain goat, grouse, and duck. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 19 camp and picnic sites, 14 picnic only; 2 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Canon City, Leadville, Pueblo, Salida, and Walsenburg.

San Juan National Forest (1,866,000 acres). Durango, Colo. *Highways:* US 160, 550; Colorado 145. *Attractions:* Alpine lakes; Mount Wilson, 14,250 feet; canyons, waterfalls, cataracts, peculiar geologic formations. Archeological ruins, historic mines. San Juan Primitive Area; Wilson Mountains Primitive Area. Fishing; hunting for deer, elk, bear, mountain lion, grouse, and duck. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 38 camp and picnic sites, 10 picnic only; 2 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Cortez, Durango, Pagosa Springs, and Silverton, Colo.; Farmington, N. Mex.

White River National Forest (1,960,000 acres). Glenwood Springs, Colo. *Highways:* US 24, 6; Colorado 82, 132. *Attractions:* Spectacular Glenwood Canyon, Hanging Lake, Bridal Veil Falls, mineral hot springs, caves, alpine lakes. Source of marble for Lincoln Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Flat Tops Primitive Area; Gore Range-Eagle Nest Primitive Area; Maroon Bells-Snowmass Wilderness. Fishing; elk, deer and bear hunting. Saddle and pack trails; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 45 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; 6 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Aspen, Craig, Eagle, Glenwood Springs, Gypsum, Leadville, Meeker, and Rifle.

FLORIDA

Apalachicola National Forest (557,000 acres). Tallahassee, Fla. *Highways:* US 98, 319; Florida 20, 65, 369. *Attractions:* Pine-hardwood forests, Coastal Plain type. Natural sinks, bottomland and hardwood swamps along large rivers with trees typically found far to the north. Old Fort Gadsen, old river landings. Three rivers and their tributaries with many miles of fishing waters—bass, bream, perch. Quail, deer, and bear hunting. Numerous lakes, sinks, and ponds provide boating and swimming. *Facilities:* 27 camp and picnic sites, 33 picnic only; 16 swimming sites. Hotels not far away. *Nearby towns:* Apalachicola, Blountstown, Bristol, and Tallahassee.

Ocala National Forest (366,000 acres). Tallahassee, Fla. *Highways:* US 17, 301; Florida 19, 40, 42, 314. *Attractions:* Juniper Springs and Alexander Springs; large clear-flowing streams through subtropical wilderness; botanical lore, palms, hardwoods, and pine. Hundreds of clear lakes. The Big Scrub, characterized by vast stands of sand pine, is unique. Wildlife management area, annual deer and bear hunts. Silver Springs is nearby. Numerous lakes, streams, and ponds with fishing and camping sites. *Facilities:* 7 camp and picnic sites, 16 picnic sites; 4 swimming sites. Hunting camps; commercial accommodations near the forest. *Nearby towns:* Deland, Eustis, Leesburg, Mount Dora, Ocala, and Palatka.

Osceola National Forest (157,000 acres). Tallahassee, Fla. *Highways:* I–10; US 41, 90, 441; Florida 100. *Attractions:* Flat country, dotted with numerous ponds, sinks, and cypress swamps. State game breeding ground. Bass, perch, and bream fishing; deer, turkey, quail, and dove hunting. Swimming and boating at Ocean Pond. *Facilities:* 2 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; 2 swimming sites, opportunities for aquatic sports. *Nearby towns:* Jacksonville and Lake City.

GEORGIA

Chattahoochee National Forest (720,000 acres). Gainesville, Ga. *Highways:* US 19, 23, 27, 41, 76, 123, 129, 441; Georgia 5, 60, 75. *Attractions:* Visitor Center at Brasstown Bald, at 4,784 feet, highest point in

Georgia; Blue Ridge Mountains; lakes; Tallulah Gorge; waterfalls; southern end of Appalachian Trail. Deer and small-game hunting, archery hunting for deer; trout and bass fishing. Swimming, boating, hiking. *Facilities:* 25 camp and picnic sites, 23 picnic only; 6 swimming sites. *Nearby towns:* Atlanta, Blue Ridge, Clarkesville, Clayton, Dahlonega, Dalton, and Toccoa, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

Oconee National Forest (104,000 acres).
Gainesvillle, Ga. *Highways:* US 278, 129; Georgia 15, 44, 77. *Attractions:* Heavily forested Piedmont hills, archeological remains, Rock Eagle Lake, effigy of EAGLE, Mammoth 4-H Center, Piedmont Wildlife Refuge; deer and small-game hunting, bass and bream fishing. *Facilities:* 2 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Eatonton, Greensboro, and Madison.

IDAHO

Boise National Forest (2,639,000 acres).
Boise, Idaho. *Highways:* US 20, 30, 95; Idaho 15, 16, 17, 21, 52, 68. *Attractions:* Rugged back country including portions of Sawtooth Primitive Area. Abandoned mines and ghost towns. Scenes of early Indian camps and massacres. Virgin stands of ponderosa pine. Arrowrock, Anderson Ranch, Cascade, Deadwood, and Lucky Peak Reservoirs; other lakes. Includes headwaters of Boise, Payette, and Salmon Rivers. Lake and stream fishing for trout and salmon. Hunting for bear, elk, and deer. Spectacular scenic drives in Payette and Boise River Canyons, along Boise Ridge and edge of Sawtooth Primitive Area. *Facilities:* 116 camp sites, 5 picnic sites, 1 swimming site; Bogus Basin Winter Sports Area. Resorts, motels, dude ranches with horses, boats, and other facilities. *Nearby towns:* Boise, Cascade, Emmett, Horseshoe Bend, Idaho City, and Mountain Home.

Caribou National Forest (978,000 acres—partly in Utah and Wyoming).
Pocatello, Idaho. *Highways:* US 91, 191, 30N. *Attractions:* High country: towering mountain ranges divided by beautiful valleys. Historic markers and trails, natural soda springs, rushing streams and waterfalls. Stream fishing; game bird, deer, and bear hunting. *Scenic drives:* Mink Creek to Scout Mountain, Skyline Road, Snake River-McCoy Road along south bank of South Fork of Snake River, Georgetown Canyon-Diamond Creek and Snowslid-Crow Creek Roads. Numerous riding trails into wilderness country. *Facilities:* 21 camp sites, 6 picnic sites; 1 winter sports area. Resorts and motels. *Nearby towns:* Idaho Falls, Malad City, Montpelier, Pocatello, Soda Springs, and Swan Valley, Idaho; Afton, Wyo.

Challis National Forest (2,448,000 acres).
Challis, Idaho. *Highways:* US 20, 93, 92A. *Attractions:* Lost River Range with Mount Borah, 12,655 feet, highest peak in Idaho. Lemhi, Lost River, and White Cloud Peaks; Salmon River and White Knob Mountain Ranges, headwaters of the Salmon River. Majestic Sawtooth Primitive Area and Stanley Basin; Middle Fork of the Salmon River in the Idaho Primitive Area. Stream and lake trout, salmon fishing. Hunting for deer, elk, mountain goat, mountain sheep, antelope, and bear. Stanley Basin scenic drive, riding and hiking trails, wilderness boating and pack trips. *Facilities:* 52 camp sites, 7 picnic sites. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches; commercial packers and guides. *Nearby towns:* Challis, Mackay, Salmon, and Stanley.

Clearwater National Forest (1,678,000 acres).
Orofino, Idaho. *Highways:* Idaho 9, 11. *Attractions:* Famous Lolo Trail, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Spring log drive on the Middle Fork and North Fork, Clearwater River; large stands of virgin white pine. Large timber operations. Trout and salmon fishing in back country. Hunting for elk, deer, bear. Lolo Pass Visitor Station. Scenic drives; North Fork and Lewis & Clark Highway. *Facilities:* 23 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only. Motels, cabins, pack trip outfitters available. *Nearby towns:* Kooskia, Lewiston, Orofino, and Pierce, Idaho; Lolo, Hot Springs, and Missoula, Mont.

Coeur d'Alene National Forest (725,000 acres).
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. *Highways:* US 10, 10A, 95A. *Attractions:* Lovely Coeur d'Alene Lake, 30 miles long and with 104 miles of shoreline. Cataldo Mission, built in 1846. Coeur d'Alene River; fishing; hunting for elk, deer. Rich Coeur d'Alene mining district (zinc, lead, silver), several large sawmills. *Facilities:* 9 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; Lookout Pass Winter Sports Area. Resort hotels and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Coeur d'Alene, Kellogg, Spirit Lake, and Wallace, Idaho; Spokane, Wash.

Kaniksu National Forest (1,622,000 acres—partly in Montana and Washington).
Sandpoint, Idaho. *Highways:* US 95, 195, 10A, 2; Washington 6. *Attractions:* Rugged back country, Selkirk Mountain Range. Massive Pend Oreille Lake (Loop Drive, 107 miles); Priest Lake. Kullyspell House, Clark Fork River; Roosevelt Ancient Grove of

Cedars; Chimney Rock; Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. Lake and stream fishing; big game hunting. Scenic drives, boating. *Facilities:* 26 camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only; 3 swimming sites, Schweitzer Basin Winter Ski Area. Resorts, hotels, lodges, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Bonners Ferry, Clark Fork, Priest River, and Sandpoint.

Nezperce National Forest (2,198,000 acres).
Grangeville, Idaho. *Highways:* US 95; Idaho 9, 13, 14. *Attractions:* Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. Seven Devils Range between Salmon and Snake Rivers, Hells Canyon on the Snake River, Red River Hot Springs. Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area. Historic Elk City. Wilderness big-game hunting, elk, deer, and bear; lake and stream fishing. Hiking and horse trails; wilderness pack trips. *Scenic drives:* Lochsa River, Salmon River, Selway River. *Facilities:* 36 camp and picnic sites, 6 picnic only. Resorts, hotels, cabins, pack trip outfitters. *Nearby towns:* Grangeville, Kamiah, Kooskia, and Riggins.

Payette National Forest (2,308,000 acres).
McCall, Idaho. *Highways:* US 95, Idaho 15. *Attractions:* Idaho Primitive Area, Hells Canyon of Snake River, 5,500 to 7,900 feet deep, deepest gorge in the U.S.; Payette Lakes Recreational Area, Seven Devils Mountains. Fishing for trout and salmon, 154 fishing lakes, 1,530 miles of fishing streams. Big-game hunting for deer, elk, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, and bear. Scenic drives, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 26 camp sites; Payette Lake Winter Sports Area. Dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Cascade, Council, McCall, New Meadows, and Weiser.

Salmon National Forest (1,768,000 acres).
Salmon, Idaho. *Highways:* US 93; Idaho 28. *Attractions:* Idaho Primitive Area, Big Horn Crags, historic Lewis and Clark Trail, Salmon River Canyon. Fishing; big-game hunting, including deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, bear, cougar, and antelope. Salmon River and Panther Creek forest roads; boat trips on "River of No Return" and Middlefork. *Facilities:* 20 camp sites, 2 picnic only. Dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Leadore and Salmon.

St. Joe National Forest (864,000 acres).
St. Maries, Idaho. *Highways:* US 95A; Idaho 7, 8, 43. *Attractions:* Rugged Bitterroot Range of Idaho-Montana divide; St. Joe River drainage; St. Maries River Valley; canyon areas of Little North Fork of Clearwater River, Clearwater-St. Joe divide, Palouse River area; virgin stands of white pine. Large timber operations. Big-game hunting, elk, deer, bear, and mountain goat; lake and stream fishing. Scenic drives along St. Joe River from source to mouth in Coeur d'Alene Lake. *Facilities:* 22 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site and North-South Winter Sports Area. Dude ranch nearby. Cabins on St. Joe River. *Nearby towns:* Avery, Clarkia, Moscow, Potlatch, and St. Maries.

Sawtooth National Forest (1,804,000 acres—partly in Utah).
Twin Falls, Idaho. *Highways:* US 30N, 30S, 93. *Attractions:* Panoramic views of Snake River Valley. Sawtooth Primitive Area. Colorful mountains, lakes, developed hot springs. Sun Valley with its four-season opportunities for outdoor sports. "Silent City of Rocks," fantastic formations worn by wind and water. Fishing; swimming; big-game and grouse hunting in season, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 64 camp sites, 14 picnic only; 1 swimming site; 8 winter sports areas including Magic Mountain, Mount Harrison, Soldier Creek, and Sun Valley. Numerous dude ranches, camps, and motels. *Nearby towns:* Burley, Gooding, Sun Valley, and Twin Falls.

Targhee National Forest (1,666,000 acres—partly in Wyoming).
St. Anthony, Idaho. *Highways:* US 20, 26, 89, 91, 191; Idaho 22, 28, 31, 32, 47. *Attractions:* Island Park Reservoir; Grand Canyon of the Snake River; Teton and Snake Ranges, Big Falls; North Fork of Snake River; Cave Falls; Falls River; Palisades Dam. Lake and stream fishing; hunting for bear, deer, elk, and moose. Many riding and hiking trails into remote mountain country. Scenic drives. *Facilities:* 26 campsites, 3 picnic only; Bear Gulch, Moose Creek, and Pine Basin Winter Sports Areas. Resorts, motels, dude ranches, boating facilities, pack outfits for hunting parties, fishing camps. *Nearby towns:* Ashton, Driggs, Dubois, Idaho Falls, Rexburg, Rigby, St. Anthony and Victor, Idaho; Afton and Jackson, Wyo.

ILLINOIS

Shawnee National Forest (241,000 acres).
Harrisburg, Ill. *Highways:* US 45, 51; Illinois 1, 3, 34, 127, 144, 145, 146, 151. *Attractions:* Prehistoric stone forts and Indian mounds; interesting rock formations. Much of the Illinois shore of the Ohio River and some of the Mississippi; their confluence nearby at Cairo, Ill. Stream and river fishing; hunting for quail, migratory waterfowl, squirrel, rabbit, fox, and raccoon. Artificial lakes in and adjacent to the National Forest provide fishing, boating, and swimming. *Facilities:* 14 camp and

picnic sites, 32 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. Hotels and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Anna, Cairo, Carbondale, Harrisburg, Marion, Metropolis, and Murphysboro, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.

INDIANA

Hoosier National Forest (152,000 acres).
Bedford, Ind. *Highways:* US 50, 150; Indiana 37, 46, 62, 64. *Attractions:* Pioneer Mothers Memorial Forest containing Nation's outstanding specimen of black walnut. Final outlet of Lost River; Ten O'Clock Indian Boundary Line crosses the forest. Old trail of migrating buffalo between Western Plains and French Lick. Squirrel, fox, and quail hunting; fishing in the East Fork of the White River, Salt Creek, and the Ohio. Lost and Patoka Rivers for catfish, bass, and bluegill. Scenic drives among spring flowers (dogwood and redbud) and fall coloring. *Facilities:* 13 camp and picnic sites, 24 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Hotels and motels. *Nearby towns:* Bedford, Bloomington, Evansville, Jasper, Paoli, and Tell City.

KENTUCKY

Daniel Boone National Forest (487,000 acres).
Winchester, Ky. *Highways:* US 25, 27, 60, 421, and 460. *Attractions:* Western rim of Cumberland Plateau, sandstone cliffs 100 feet high, Red River Gorge, natural rock arches, numerous limestone caves and mineral springs. Cumberland Falls and Natural Bridge State Parks within the National Forest. Bass and pike fishing in larger streams. Lake Cumberland created by Wolf Creek Dam provides 250 miles of National Forest shoreline. About 500 miles of fishing streams. Hunting for squirrel, deer, cottontails, and upland game birds. *Facilities:* 27 camp and picnic sites, 30 picnic only. Swimming at Cumberland Falls and Natural Bridge State Parks; also hotels and cabins. Motels and cottages at the boat docks on Lake Cumberland at confluence of Laurel and Rockcastle Rivers. *Nearby towns:* Boonesboro, Corbin, Lexington.

LOUISIANA

Kisatchie National Forest (595,000 acres).
Alexandria, La. *Highways:* US 71, 165, 167, 84; Louisiana 19, 21, 28. *Attractions:* Colonial homes; Natchitoches, oldest town in Louisiana on Old San Antonio Trail; Stuart Forest Service Nursery, one of the largest pine nurseries in the world. Extensive plantations of longleaf, loblolly, and slash pines. Many bayous and lakes screened with Spanish moss. Fishing in lakes and bayous; hunting for deer, quail, and migratory birds; boating, camping, and scenic drives. *Facilities:* 9 camp and picnic sites, 12 picnic only; 4 swimming sites. Hotels. *Nearby towns:* Alexandria, Leesville, Minden, and Winnfield.

MAINE

White Mountain National Forest (see New Hampshire).

MICHIGAN

Huron National Forest (420,000 acres).
Cadillac, Mich. *Highways:* US 23, 27; Michigan 33, 65, 72, 144, 171. *Attractions:* Lumberman's Monument. A National Forest easily reached from heavily populated southern Michigan, northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Trout fishing in the Au Sable River and smaller streams; deer, small-game, and bird hunting. At eastern edge, Lake Huron with excellent beaches. *Facilities:* 13 camp and picnic sites, 6 picnic only; 2 swimming sites; Au Sable and Silver Valley Winter Sports Areas. Many resorts, hotels, and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Grayling, Harrisville, Mio, Oscoda, and Tawas City.

Manistee National Forest (481,000 acres).
Cadillac, Mich. *Highways:* US 10, 31, 131; Michigan 20, 37, 46, 55, 63, 82. *Attractions:* Another National Forest less than a day's drive from Chicago, South Bend, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Lake and stream fishing for trout, bass, northern and walleyed pike, perch; deer and small-game hunting. Good skiing on northern part of the National Forest. Many of the lakes, including Lake Michigan, have fine beaches for swimming. Canoeing. Chittenden Forest Service Nursery at Wellston. *Facilities:* 17 camp and picnic sites, 17 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Caberfae and Manistee Winter Sports Areas. Many resorts, hotels, and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Big Rapids, Cadillac, Ludington, Manistee, Muskegon, and Reed City.

Ottawa National Forest (91,000 acres).
Ironwood, Mich. *Highways:* US 2, 45; Michigan 28, 35, 64, 73. *Attractions:* Sylvania Recreation Area. Numerous accessible lakes and streams; Bond, Agate, Sturgeon, Conglomerate, Gorge, Sandstone, and Rainbow Falls. Victoria Dam, James Toumey Forest Service Nursery, State Fish Hatchery, forest plantations, Porcupine Mt. State Park. Lake and stream fishing, deep-water trolling in Lake Superior, deer and bear hunting. Several winter sports areas nearby. Many scenic drives. *Facilities:* 25 camp and picnic sites, 19

42 picnic only; 7 swimming sites. Numerous hotels and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Bessemer, Iron River, Ironwood, Ontonagon, Trout Creek, Wakefield, and Watersmeet, Mich., Duluth, Minn.

Hiawatha National Forest (855,000 acres—two separate sections).

Escanaba, Mich. *Highways:* US 2, 41; Michigan 28, 94, 48, 123. *Attractions:* Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior; some shoreline in the National Forest. Many small lakes among mixed evergreen and hardwood forests. Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior; Mackinac Island country; scenic drives; waterfalls. Lake and stream fishing for trout, bass, northern and walleyed pike, perch; smelt dipping; deer, black bear, ruffled and sharptailed grouse hunting. Canoeing. *Facilities:* 24 camp and picnic sites, 15 picnic only; 3 swimming sites; Gladstone Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, many cabins. Nearby well-equipped State parks. *Nearby towns:* Escanaba, Gladstone, Manistique, Munising, Rapid River, Saint Ignace, Sault Sainte Marie, and Trout Lake.

MINNESOTA

Chippewa National Forest (650,000 acres).

Cass Lake, Minn. *Highways:* US 2, 71, 371; Minnesota 6, 34, 38, 46. *Attractions:* Headwaters of the Mississippi River; Leech Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish, Cass Lake, and hundreds of smaller lakes; stands of virgin red pine. Home and present headquarters of the Chippewa Indians. Lake fishing for walleyes, northern pike, and pan fish; waterfowl and upland game bird hunting; big-game hunting for deer and black bear. Hundreds of miles of good roads and scenic drives; swimming, boating, and water sports. Winter sports include skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, and ice fishing. *Facilities:* 25 camp and picnic sites, 21 picnic only; 4 swimming sites; Shingobee Winter Sports Area. 300 resorts in and adjacent to the National Forest. Hotels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Bemidji, Blackduck, Cass Lake, Deer River, Grand Rapids, Remer, and Walker.

Superior National Forest (2,143,000 acres).

Duluth, Minn. *Highways:* US 53, 61; Minnesota 1, 35, 73, 169. *Attractions:* 5,000 lakes, rugged shorelines, picturesque islands, sand beaches, more than a million acres of virgin forest. Boundary Waters Canoe Area, part of the National Forest Wilderness System. Finest canoe country in the United States here in the land of the French voyageurs, along their historic water route to the Northwest. Unusual canoe routes in wilderness country. Adjacent Quetico Provincial Park in Canada also maintains a canoe-wilderness character over a large area. Lake and stream fishing, deer hunting. Two ski areas nearby. *Scenic drives:* Honeymoon and Ely Buyck Roads, Gunflint and Sawbill Trails. *Facilities:* 185 canoe camp sites, 63 camp and picnic sites, 24 picnic only. Resorts, hotels, cabins outside the wilderness area. *Nearby towns:* Duluth, Ely, Grand Marais, International Falls, Two Harbors, and Virginia, Minn.; Port Arthur and Winnipeg, Canada.

MISSISSIPPI

Bienville National Forest (177,000 acres).

Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 80; Mississippi 35. *Attractions:* Coastal Plain second-growth pine and hardwood forest; numerous forest management demonstration areas. Eighty acres of virgin loblolly pine surrounding Bienville Ranger Station. Quail hunting; fishing. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Jackson and Meridian.

Delta National Forest (59,000 acres)

Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 61, Miss. 16, 14, 3. *Attractions:* Hunting and fishing. Greentree Reservoir (2,000 acres) popular for waterfowl hunting in the fall. Red Gum Natural Area is an example of a natural bottomland hardwood stand. *Facilities:* 2 picnic sites. *Nearby towns:* Rolling Fork, Vicksburg.

DeSoto National Forest (500,000 acres).
Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 11, 49, 90; Mississippi 26. *Attractions:* Site of South Mississippi Gun and Dog Club field trials. Quail hunting, fishing, boating. Ashe Forest Service Nursery. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Gulf Coast resorts. *Nearby towns:* Biloxi, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Laurel, and Wiggins.

Holly Springs National Forest (145,000 acres).
Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 72, 78; Mississippi 7, 15. *Attractions:* Intensive erosion control projects. Annual bird-dog field trials at Holly Springs. Quail and small-game hunting. *Facilities:* 2 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Holly Springs, New Albany, and Oxford.

Homochitto National Forest (192,000 acres).
Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 61, 84; Mississippi 33. *Attractions:* One of the finest natural timber growing sites in the United States; numerous forest management demonstration areas. Picturesque eroded loess country near Natchez. Fishing, swimming. *Facilities:* 3 picnic sites and 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Brookhaven, Gloster, Meadville, and Natchez.

Tombigbee National Forest (65,000 acres).
Jackson, Miss. *Highways:* US 82; Mississippi 8, 15, Natchez Trace Parkway. *Attractions:* Upper Coastal Plain pine and hardwood forests. Indian mounds, Davis and Choctaw Lakes, Natchez Trace Parkway. Deer and quail hunting, fishing, boating. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Ackerman, Houston, Kosciusko, and Tupelo.

MISSOURI

Clark National Forest (791,000 acres).
Rolla, Mo. *Highways:* US 60, 61, 66, 67; Missouri 8, 17, 21, 32, 49, 72. *Attractions:* Clear fast-flowing streams, Ozark Mountains covered with oak and pine forests, spring bloom of redbud and dogwood and brilliant fall coloring. Smallmouth bass and other fishing; squirrel, coon, and fox hunting. Black and St. Francis Rivers and others provide hundreds of miles of streams for float trips. Riverbank campsites in places. Several lakes. *Facilities:* 14 camp and picnic sites, 21 picnic only. *Nearby towns:* Fredericktown, Ironton, Piedmont, Poplar Bluff, Potosi, St. Louis, and Salem.

Mark Twain National Forest (622,000 acres).
Springfield, Mo. *Highways:* US 60, 63, 66, 160; Missouri 5, 14, 19, 39, 76, 87, 95, 125, 148, 173. *Attractions:* Ozark Mountains, numerous caves, rock cairns, and Big Springs. Current and Eleven Point Rivers; hundreds of miles of streams for "John-boat" float trips. Fishing for pan fish, bass, and walleye; deer, quail, and small-game hunting. Fall color tours. Several State parks. *Facilities:* 19 picnic and 15 campsites; 6 swimming sites. Resorts and hotels. *Nearby towns:* Branson, Doniphan, Springfield, Van Buren, West Plains, and Willow Springs.

MONTANA

Beaverhead National Forest (2,112,000 acres).
Dillon, Mont. *Highways:* US 91; Montana 41, 34, 43, 287. *Attractions:* Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area, Big Hole Battlefield Monument, Sacajawea Memorial Area, Bannack, the first capital of Montana. Gravelly Range self-guided auto tours. Tobacco Root, Madison, Gravelly, Snowcrest, and Continental Divide Ranges; Madison, Ruby, Beaverhead, and Big Hole Rivers; alpine lakes. Fishing; hunting for deer, elk, moose, antelope, and bear. Hot springs, scenic drives, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 36 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; Rainy Mountain Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Dillon, Ennis, Jackson, Lima, Sheridan, Virginia City, and Wisdom.

Bitterroot National Forest (1,576,000 acres—partly in Idaho).
Hamilton, Mont. *Highways:* US 93; Montana 43, 38. *Attractions:* Bitterroot Valley and spectacular Bitterroot Mountains, scores of mountain lakes and hot springs. Ancient Indian hieroglyphics, Saint Mary's Mission and Fort Owen. Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. Lake and stream fishing; hunting for elk, deer, and mountain goat. Lost Trail Pass Visitor Station. Bitterroot Valley scenic drives, riding trails, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 30 camp and picnic sites; Lost Trail Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Corvallis, Hamilton, Missoula, and Stevensville.

Custer National Forest (1,186,000 acres—partly in South Dakota).
Billings, Mont. *Highways:* US 10, 12, 85; Montana 8, 7; South Dakota 8. *Attractions:* Spectacular Beartooth Highway; snow-clad peaks and alpine plateaus; Granite Peak (12,799 feet), highest point in Montana; hundreds of lakes; Woodbine Falls, 900 feet high; glaciers and ice caverns. Rich fossil beds, Indian hieroglyphics, and burial grounds. Beartooth Primitive Area. Trout fishing, big-game hunting, saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 32

camp and picnic sites, 11 picnic only; Red Lodge Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Absarokee, Ashland, Billings, Columbus, Hardin, Laurel, and Red Lodge.

Deerlodge National Forest (1,181,000 acres).
Butte, Mont. *Highways:* US 10, 10A, 91; Montana 38, 41. *Attractions:* Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, Tobacco Root Mountains, Mount Powell and Flint Creek Range, numerous alpine lakes. Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, bear, deer, elk, and special moose seasons. Riding trails, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 25 camp and picnic sites, 12 picnic only; Wraith Hill Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Anaconda, Boulder, Butte, Deer Lodge, Phillipsburg, and Whitehall.

Flathead National Forest (2,346,000 acres).
Kalispell, Mont. *Highways:* US 2, 93; Montana 35, 40. *Attractions:* Spectacular geological formations, including massive Chinese Wall and jagged Mission Mountains; hanging valleys; glaciers and scores of glacial lakes. Hungry Horse Dam Visitor Center and lake. Mission Mountains Primitive Area; Bob Marshall Wilderness. Fishing; big-game hunting, elk, deer, moose, bear, mountain sheep, and goats. Boating; canoeing, riding; scenic drives around Flathead Lake; wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 35 camp and picnic sites, 13 picnic only; 2 swimming sites; Big Mountain Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Belton, Bigfork, Columbia Falls, Coram, Kalispell, and Whitefish.

Gallatin National Forest (1,711,000 acres).
Bozeman, Mont. *Highways:* US 191, 20, 10, 89; Montana 19, 287. *Attractions:* Fertile Gallatin Valley; Crazy Mountains; snow-clad peaks; 11 outstanding waterfalls; more than 200 lakes and thousands of miles of trout streams. Madison River Canyon earthquake area and Visitor Center. Spanish Peaks, Beartooth, and Absaroka Primitive Areas. Lake and stream fishing; hunting bear, moose, elk, and deer. *Scenic drives:* Gallatin Canyon, Boulder Canyon, and Yankee Jim Canyon; trail riding and wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 41 camp and picnic sites, 19 picnic only. Bridger Bowl and Lionhead Winter Sports Areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Big Timber, Bozeman, Gardiner, Livingston, and West Yellowstone.

Helena National Forest (969,000 acres).
Helena, Mont. *Highways:* US 12, 91; Montana 20. *Attractions:* Continental Divide; Big Belt and Elkhorn Mountain Ranges. Boat trip up through Gates of the Mountains Wilderness on Missouri River; old Fort Logan original blockhouse; ghost towns: Diamond City, Marysville, Crow Creek Falls. Lake and stream fishing; hunting deer and elk. Scenic drives. Trout and Beaver Creek Canyons. Hiking and horse trails, wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 11 camp and picnic sites, 7 picnic only; Grass Mountain Winter Sports Area. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Helena, Lincoln, Townsend, Boulder, and White Sulphur Springs.

Kootenai National Forest (1,820,000 acres—partly in Idaho).
Libby, Mont. *Highways:* US 2, 93; Montana 37. *Attractions:* Cabinet Mountains Wilderness; Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, and Fisher River. Libby Dam and lake. Lake and stream fishing; hunting black bear and deer. Ten Lakes and Northwest Peaks Scenic Area. *Scenic drives:* Yaak River, Kootenai Canyon, Fisher River; riding trails. *Facilities:* 20 camp and picnic sites, 6 picnic only; Turner Mountain Winter Sports Area. Hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Eureka, Libby, and Troy.

Lewis and Clark National Forest (1,835,000 acres).
Great Falls, Mont. *Highways:* US 12, 87, 89, 91; Montana 21, 287. *Attractions:* Bob Marshall Wilderness. Chinese Wall and Continental Divide, scenic limestone canyons and rolling mountains with many open parks. Stream and lake fishing; hunting for deer, elk, antelope, grizzly, and black bear. Wilderness trips; riding trails; numerous scenic drives: Kings Hill, Judith River, Crystal Lake, Sun River, and Teton River. *Facilities:* 21 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; Kings Hill Winter Sports Area. Many resorts, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Augusta, Choteau, Great Falls, Harlowton, Lewistown, and White Sulphur Springs.

Lolo National Forest (2,087,000 acres).
Missoula, Mont. *Highways:* US 10, 10A, 93; Montana 20; Idaho 9. *Attractions:* Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; Rattlesnake, Bitterroot, and Swan Ranges. Clark Fork and Blackfoot Rivers. Stream and lake fishing; hunting for native grouse, elk, deer, and bear. Wilderness pack trips; scenic drives; Lochsa River, Seeley Lake, Buffalo Park, Rock Creek. Mountain saddle trails, foot trails to a hundred lakes and peaks. *Facilities:* 27 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Snow Bowl Winter Sports Area. Resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Alberton, Drummond, Ovando, Plains, St. Regis, Superior, Thompson Falls, and Missoula (Forest Service

Regional Office—also Aerial Fire Depot and Smokejumper Headquarters).

NEBRASKA

Nebraska National Forest (255,000 acres).
Lincoln, Nebr. *Highways:* US 20, 83; Nebraska 2. *Attractions:* Bessey Nursery; extensive forest plantations on sand hills; entire forest in game refuge; mule deer; nesting ground of great blue heron, grouse, and prairie chicken. Fishing. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Hotel accommodations at Broken Bow, Valentine, and Halsey.

NEVADA

Humboldt National Forest (2,514,000 acres).
Elko, Nev. *Highways:* US 40, 93, 95; Nevada 43, 46. *Attractions:* Jarbridge Wilderness; Wildhorse Reservoir; Owyhee River Canyon; Humboldt, Independence, Ruby, and Santa Rosa Mountains. Spectacular canyons, colorful cliffs, old historic mining camps. Fishing in streams and Wildhorse Reservoir; deer hunting, saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 20 camp sites, 6 picnic only, Ward Mountain Winter Sports Area. Resort and dude ranch at Wildhorse Reservoir; hotels. *Nearby towns:* Ely, Elko, Mountain City, Wells and Winnemucca.
Toiyabe National Forest (3,133,000 acres—partly in California).
Reno, Nev. *Highways:* US 395, 6, 50, 95; California 4, 108; Nevada 8A, 52, 39, 31, 28, 27, 22. *Attractions:* Lake Tahoe; Nevada Beach Forest Camp; historic ghost towns; rugged High Sierra country. Many beautiful lakes and streams. Notable trout fishing. Hoover Wilderness. Big-game hunting, saddle and pack trips. *Scenic drives:* Mt. Rose, Lake Tahoe, Ebbetts, and Sonora Passes; wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 40 camp sites, 5 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Lee Canyon, and Reno Ski Bowl Winter Sports Areas. Motels, resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Austin, Carson City, Minden, Reno, and Tonopah.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountain National Forest (727,000 acres—partly in Maine).
Laconia, N.H. *Highways:* US 2, 3, and 302; N.H. 16. *Attractions:* Very popular mountains and forest including a major part of the White Mountains. Mount Washington, 6,288 feet, highest point in New England; Presidential Range; Great Gulf Wilderness; Glen Ellis Falls; Tuckerman Ravine; the Dolly Copp Recreation Area. Some 650 miles of streams, 39 lakes and ponds, provide brook trout fishing. Deer, bear, and small-game hunting. Scenic drives through famous notches and over mountain highways. Outstanding skiing with spring skiing often lasting into June. Rock climbing; 1,000 miles of foot trails; swimming. *Facilities:* 72 camp and picnic sites, 17 picnic only; 26 shelters and high-country cabins for hikers; 1 swimming area; Wildcat, Tuckermans Ravine, Waterville Valley Winter Sports Areas. Cabins, motels, hotels. *Nearby towns:* Berlin, Conway, Gorham, Lancaster, Littleton, Pinkham Notch.

NEW MEXICO

Carson National Forest (1,440,000 acres).
Taos, N. Mex. *Highways:* US 64, 285, 84; New Mexico 3, 75, 38. *Attractions:* Massive timbered Sangre de Cristo Moutains and other ranges flanking the upper Rio Grande Valley. Wheeler Peak, 13,151 feet, highest in New Mexico. Pecos Wilderness; Wheeler Peak Wilderness; alpine lakes and timberline country. Trout streams, 12,000–13,000-foot peaks. High green valleys with Spanish-speaking villages. Scenic drives, Taos-Questa-Red River-Eagle Nest Loop. Tres Piedras-Lagunitas lake country. Santa Barbara Canyon near Penasco. Taos: Home and burial place of Kit Carson; well-known art colony; Taos Indian Peublo. Near Abiquiu, Ghost Ranch Museum. *Facilities:* 40 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only. Fine skiing at Red River, Taos Ski Valley (Hondo Canyon), and Sipapu. *Nearby towns:* Chama, Cimarron, Espanola, Farmington, Taos and Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.; Alamosa and Pagosa Springs, Colo.
Cibola National Forest (1,595,000 acres).
Albuquerque, N. Mex. *Highways:* US 85, 66, 60. *Attractions:* Magdalena, Manzano, Sandia, San Mateo, and Zuni Mountain Ranges. Mount Taylor, 11,389 feet, Sandia Crest, 10,700 feet, accessible by car and aerial tramway. Deer and antelope hunting; bighorn sheep often visible at Sandia Crest in summer. Nearby are Pueblo Indian villages, prehistoric ruins, ancient "sky city" of Acoma. Fishing at Bluewater and McGaffey Lakes. Scenic drives. *Facilities:* 16 camp and picnic sites, 15 picnic only; Sandia Peak Ski Area in Sandia Mountains. Motels, hotels, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Albuquerque, Belen, Bernalillo, Gallup, Grants, Magdalena, Mountainair, Socorro.
Gila National Forest (2,702,000 acres).
Silver City, N. Mex. *Highways:* US 60, 70, 80, 85, 260;

46 New Mexico 61, 25, 78. *Attractions:* Semidesert to alpine country, most of it very remote and undeveloped. Elevation 4,500 to 10,700 feet. Pack trips into the Gila Wilderness and Black Range Primitive Area. Mogollon Rim; many prehistoric ruins. Lake fishing in Wall Lake, Lake Roberts, and Bear Canyon Reservoir. Stream fishing in the three forks of the Gila, other streams; most of it "packing in" to little-used streams. Abundant game; uncrowded big-game hunting; black bear, mule deer, white-tailed deer, antelope, elk, mountain lion; turkey. *Scenic drives:* Outer Loop, Inner Loop; ghost town of Mogollon. Riding and hiking trails. *Facilities:* 13 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only. Some motels, resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Deming, Las Cruces, Lordsburg, Reserve, Silver City, and Truth or Consequences, N. Mex.; Springerville, Ariz.

Lincoln National Forest (1,093,000 acres). Alamogordo, N. Mex. *Highways:* US 54, 70, 380; New Mexico 83, 24, 37, 48. *Attractions:* Sierra Blanca, 12,000 feet (summit is in Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation) with beautiful scenery, hiking trails. White Mountain Wilderness. Sacramento, Capitan, and Guadalupe Mountain Ranges with extensive ponderosa pine and fir stands. Resort cities of Cloudcroft, Ruidoso. Fishing, big-game hunting. Limited winter sports; scenic drives; saddle and pack trips. Golfing at Ruidoso (7,000 ft.) and at Cloudcroft (9,000 ft.). *Facilities:* 12 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; 1 winter sports area. Resorts, hotels, dude ranches, organization camps. *Nearby towns:* Alamogordo, Artesia, Capitan ("Birthplace of Smokey Bear"), Carlsbad, and Roswell, N. Mex.; El Paso, Tex.

Santa Fe National Forest (1,477,000 acres). Santa Fe, N. Mex. *Highways:* US 285, 85, 64, 84; New Mexico 4, 126, 96, 63. *Attractions:* Southern Sangre de Cristo Range including 13,000-foot Truchas Peaks; across Rio Grande to the west, Jemez and San Pedro Ranges, 10,000–12,000 feet. Headwaters Pecos, Jemez, and Gallinas Rivers; mountain streams and lakes; Pecos Wilderness; San Pedro Parks Wilderness. Wilderness pack trips, saddle trails. A dozen living Indian Pueblos nearby, great vistas, ancient ruins, Spanish missions, cliff dwellings. Turkey, elk, deer, and bear hunting. *Facilities:* 29 camp and picnic sites, 13 picnic only. Winter sports at Santa Fe Basin; scenic double chair lift to 11,600 feet, operates summer by appointment (inquire Santa Fe). Resorts, hotels, guest ranches on Pecos River up as far as Cowles, and Jemez River near Jemez Springs. *Nearby towns:* Albuquerque, Bernalillo, Cuba, Espanola, Las Vegas, Pecos, and Santa Fe.

NORTH CAROLINA

Croatan National Forest (152,000 acres). Asheville, N.C. *Highways:* US 17, 70; N.C. 24, 58. *Attractions:* Historic New Bern, founded 1710; Civil War breastworks. Five large lakes; pine and swamp hardwoods, 3 miles from Atlantic Ocean, Neuse River Estuary. Deer, bear, turkey, quail, and migratory bird hunting; fishing, boating, swimming. *Facilities:* 2 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. Resorts and motels nearby. *Nearby towns:* Goldsboro, Morehead City, New Bern, and Wilmington.

Nantahala National Forest (452,000 acres). Asheville, N.C. *Highways:* US 19, 23, 64, 129; N.C. 28, 107. *Attractions:* Fontana, Hiwassee, Santeetlah, Nantahala, Cheoha, Glenville, and Apalachia Lakes; Fontana Dam, 8 resorts, Cullasaja, White Water River, Bridal Veil, Toxaway, and Dry Falls, Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest; 60 miles of Appalachian Trail. Annual big-game hunts: European wild board, deer; also turkey and bird hunting. Southern Appalachian Mountains, famous for azaleas and rhododendrons. Lake and stream fishing for bass and trout. Hiking, swimming, and boating. Scenic drives. *Facilities:* 19 camp and picnic sites, 10 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Bryson City, Franklin, Hayesville, Highlands, Murphy, and Robbinsville.

Pisgah National Forest (482,000 acres). Asheville, N.C. *Highways:* US 19, 23, 25, 64, 70, 211, 276, 321, and Blue Ridge Parkway. *Attractions:* Mount Mitchell, 6,684 feet, highest point east of the Mississippi; Shining Rock Wilderness; Linville Falls and Gorge. Annual hunts for deer, bear; also small-game hunting. Craggy Gardens and Roan Mountain, famous for purple rhododendron; Cradle of American Forestry Visitor Center; Appalachian Trail. Trout, bass, and perch fishing. Hiking, horseback riding, swimming. Scenic roads and trails. *Facilities:* 6 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only; 4 swimming sites. Resorts and cabins available nearby. *Nearby towns:* Brevard, Burnsville, Canton, Hot Springs, Lenoir, Marion, and Waynesville.

Uwharrie National Forest (44,000 acres). Asheville, N.C. *Highways:* US 220, 64, 52; N.C. 49, 109, 27. *Attractions:* Regulated hunting on the Uwharrie wildlife management area. Fishing in the Uwharrie River and Badin Lake. One camp and picnic site. *Nearby towns:* Asheboro, Troy, Albemarle.

OHIO

Wayne National Forest (141,000 acres).
Ironton and Athens, Ohio (ranger stations). *Highways:* US 21, 23, 33, 35, 50, 52; Ohio 75, 141, 124, 7, 37. *Attractions:* Particularly beautiful fall coloring of hardwoods. Nearby are historic Marietta, Gallipolis, Blennerhasset's Island, and Amesville "Coonskin Library." Old charcoal furnaces. Small-game hunting, fishing on numerous streams and lakes. Horseback riding, auto tours, scenic lookout points. *Facilities:* 1 camp and picnic site, 3 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Overnight accommodations at numerous motels, tourist homes, and hotels along the main highways and at the larger towns. *Nearby towns:* Athens, Ironton, Jackson, Marietta. Forest Supervisor's office: Bedford, Ind.

OKLAHOMA

Ouachita National Forest (see Arkansas).

OREGON

Deschutes National Forest (1,588,000 acres).
Bend, Oreg. *Highways:* US 126, 97, 26, 20. *Attractions:* Beautiful southern Cascade Range. Snowclad peaks, ice caves, waterfalls, and over 300 lakes; lava caves; Deschutes River; Newberry Crater; scenic Cascades Lake Highway; Bend Forest Service Nursery; historic Willamette Military Road; Mount Jefferson Primitive Area and Three Sisters, Mount Washington, and Diamond Peak Wildernesses. Sections of Oregon Skyline Trail from Mount Jefferson to Mount Thielsen. Cast Forest and Lava Butte Geological Areas in a ponderosa pine setting. Rainbow trout fishing, deer hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, skiing. *Facilities:* 119 camp and picnic sites, 21 picnic only; 4 swimming sites; 1 winter sports area; 42 boating sites. Dude ranches, motels, and resorts. *Nearby towns:* Bend, Crescent, Redmond, and Sisters.

Fremont National Forest (1,209,000 acres).
Lakeview, Oreg. *Highways:* US 395; Oregon 66, 31. *Attractions:* Indian paintings and writings. Protected herds of antelope; Oregon Desert; Gearhart Mountain Wilderness. Drier inland forests. Deer and bird hunting, winter sports. Abert geologic fault east of Lake Abert, second largest vertical fault in the world. *Facilities:* 33 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 1 winter sports area; 3 boating sites. Motels. *Nearby towns:* Bly, Chemult, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Paisley, and Silver Lake.

Malheur National Forest (1,452,000 acres).
John Day, Oreg. *Highways:* US 26, 395. *Attractions:* Mountains, fishing streams, archers' hunting reserve, fossil beds of prehistoric plants and animals, extensive stands of ponderosa pine. Strawberry Mountain Wilderness. Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing; elk and deer hunting. Cabin of Joaquin Miller. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 36 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only; 1 winter sports area. Motels, cabins in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Burns, Dayville, John Day, and Prairie City.

Mount Hood National Forest (1,118,000 acres).
Portland, Oreg. *Highways:* US 30, 99E, 26. *Attractions:* Beautiful Mount Hood with Timberline Lodge; Multnomah Falls; glaciers, lakes, hot springs, and flower-filled alpine meadows. Mount Hood Wilderness and Moun. Jefferson Primitive Area. Mount Hood Loop and Columbia Gorge scenic drives; Oregon Trail route. North end of Oregon Skyline Trail, a segment of the Pacific Crest Trail system. Stream and lake fishing,

swimming, saddle and pack trips, huckleberry picking, winter sports. *Facilities:* 107 camp and picnic sites, 24 picnic only; 6 winter sports areas. Timberline Lodge, Multnomah Falls Lodge, and other resorts in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Gresham, Hood River, Maupin, Oregon City, and Portland.

Ochoco National Forest (846,000 acres).
Prineville, Oreg. *Highways:* US 26, 126, 97, 20. *Attractions:* Parklike ponderosa pine forest, many beaver colonies. Fort Watson and Camp Maury, frontier-day army posts; scenes of early-day range wars. Steins Pillar, geological landmark. Trout fishing, elk and deer hunting, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 27 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; 4 boating sites. Motels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Bend, Burns, and Prineville.

Rogue River National Forest (621,000 acres—partly in California).
Medford, Oreg. *Highways:* US 99, 199; Oregon 62, 66. *Attractions:* Beautiful Rogue River, lakes, trout streams, and waterfalls; extensive sugar pine and Douglas-fir forests; mammoth sugar pine roadside specimen. Table Rock, site of bloody war with Rogue River Indians. Rainbow and steelhead trout fishing; deer hunting. Oregon Skyline trail extends through National Forest from Crater Lake almost to California line. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, skiing. *Facilities:* 45 camp and picnic sites, 7 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Union Creek and Mt. Ashland Sports Areas. Resorts, motels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Ashland, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, and Medford.

Siskiyou National Forest (1,083,000 acres—partly in California).
Grants Pass, Oreg. *Highways:* US 99, 101, 199. *Attractions:* Beautiful Oregon coast, famous salmon fishing in lower Rogue River Gorge; early-day gold camps. Home of rare species, including Port-Orford-cedar, "Oregon myrtle," rock rhododendron, Brewer weeping spruce, and Saddler oak. Profuse growth of wild lilac, rhododendron, azaleas, and pitcher plants. Kalmiopsis Wilderness. Cutthroat and steelhead trout and salmon fishing. Deer, bear, and cougar hunting. Boat trips up the pristine Rogue River, saddle and pack trips, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 26 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only. Resorts, outfitters, and cabins in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Brookings, Gold Beach, Grants Pass, Port Orford, and Powers.

Siuslaw National Forest (620,000 acres).
Corvallis, Oreg. *Highways:* US 20, 99, 101; Oregon 18, 34, 36, 38. *Attractions:* Heavy stands of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, cedar, and Douglas-fir; pitcher plants, rhododendron, azaleas. Bordered by Pacific Ocean; 34 miles of public beach, shoreline, and sand dunes. Cape Perpetua Recreation Area and Visitor Center. Marys Peak, highest in the Coast Range, with road to camp sites near summit. Ocean, lake, and stream fishing; deer, bear, cougar, and migratory bird hunting. Swimming, boating, clam digging, SCUBA diving, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 31 camp and picnic sites, 8 picnic only; 6 boating sites. Resorts, motels. *Nearby towns:* Corvallis, Eugene, Florence, Mapleton, Reedsport, Tillamook, and Waldport.

Umatilla National Forest (1,390,000 acres—partly in Washington).
Pendleton, Oreg. *Highways:* US 30, 395, 12; Oregon 11. *Attractions:* Skyline trip along summit of Blue Mountains on the Kendall-Skyline Forest Road. Spectacular views of Touchet and Wenaha River Canyons. Wenaha Backcountry area. Extensive stands of ponderosa pine. Oregon Trail route; hot sulfur springs. Stream fishing for steelhead and rainbow trout; elk, deer, pheasant, and other bird hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives, skiing. *Facilities:* 54 camp and picnic sites, 16 picnic only; 3 boating sites. Tollgate-Spout Springs Winter Sports Area. Hotels, resorts, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* La Grande and Pendleton, Oreg.; Clarkston, Pomeroy, Waitsburg, and Walla Walla, Wash.

Umpqua National Forest (984,000 acres).
Roseburg, Oreg. *Highways:* US 99; Oregon 138. *Attractions:* Spectacular North Umpqua Cataracts, Steamboat and Watson Falls, Umpqua River; a "little Matterhorn," Mount Thielsen, rising above beautiful Diamond Lake. Unique stands of incense-cedar. Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing; deer, bear, cougar hunting. Oregon Skyline Trail from Windigo Pass to Crater Lake. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, skiing. *Facilities:* 53 camp and picnic sites, 19 picnic only; 6 boating sites; Taft Mountain Winter Sports Area. Resorts, dude ranches, motels. *Nearby towns:* Canyonville, Cottage Grove, and Roseburg.

Wallowa-Whitman National Forests (2,238,000 acres—two National Forests).
Baker, Oreg. *Highways:* US 26, 30; Oregon 7, 86, 82. *Attractions:* Snowcapped peaks; Wallowa and many other lakes; glaciers; alpine meadows and rare wild flowers; Minam River, famous fishing stream. Grand

spectacle of Snake River and Imnaha Canyons from Grizzly Ridge Road and Hat Point. Blue and Wallowa Mountains, Anthony Lakes, Eagle Cap Wilderness. Stream and lake trout fishing; elk, deer, bear hunting. Saddle and pack trips, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 50 camp and picnic sites, 3 picnic only; Anthony Lake Winter Sports Area. Resorts, dude ranches, motels. *Nearby towns:* Baker, Enterprise, Halfway, La Grande, and Union.

Willamette National Forest (1,667,000 acres).
Eugene, Oreg. *Highways:* US 126, 99, 20; Oregon 58, 22. *Attractions:* Most heavily timbered National Forest in the United States. Snowcapped peaks, lakes, waterfalls, and hot springs; McKenzie Pass Highway and lava beds. Historic Willamette Military Road. Three Sisters Wilderness Area including extensive volcanic formations; Mount Jefferson Primitive Area and the Mount Washington, and Diamond Peak Wildernesses. Sections of Oregon Skyline Trail from Mount Jefferson south to Maiden Peak. Stream and lake fishing, deer and bear hunting. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, winter sports. *Facilities:* 73 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only; 19 boating and 5 swimming sites, 2 winter sports areas. Motels, cabins, pack trip outfitters. *Nearby towns:* Albany, Eugene, Lebanon, and Salem.

Winema National Forest (909,000 acres).
Klamath Falls, Oreg. *Highways:* US 97, Oregon 66, 140. *Attractions:* Peaks and mountain lakes of southern Oregon Cascades, including Mt. McLoughlin, 9,495 feet and Lake of the Woods and Fourmile Lake. Half the forest consists of former tribal lands of Klamath Indians; has great historical interest. Mountain Lakes Wilderness; teeming waterfowl areas in adjacent Upper Klamath Lake, Oregon's largest lake. Oregon Skyline Trail meanders along crest of the Cascades through the forest from Crater Lake to the forest boundary and on to the California line. Trout fishing; deer (both black-tailed and mule), and migratory bird hunting. *Facilities:* 26 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only; 6 boating and 2 swimming sites; Tomahawk Ski Bowl. Resorts, cabins, motels, pack trip outfitters. *Nearby towns:* Chemult, Chiloquin, and Klamath Falls.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allegheny National Forest (495,000 acres).
Warren, Pa. *Highways:* US 6, 62, 219. *Attractions:* Allegheny Plateau country; Hearts Content and Tionesta virgin timber stands; Allegheny Reservoir; 260 miles of trout streams, 85 miles of bass fishing in Allegheny and Clarion Rivers, 32 acres of lake fishing in Twin Lakes and Beaver Meadows Pond; hunting for deer, turkey and bear; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 15 camp and picnic sites, 35 picnic only; 27 roadside tables; 4 swimming sites. Hotels nearby, cabins in Cook Forest and Allegheny State Parks. *Nearby towns:* Bradford, Kane, Ridgway, Sheffield, Tionesta, and Warren.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Francis Marion National Forest (246,000 acres).
Columbia, S.C. *Highways:* US 17, 52; S.C. 41, 45. *Attractions:* Ruins and remnants of early colonial settlements and plantations. Many "Carolina bays" (small lakes, believed to be caused by meteors); picturesque moss-hung oaks, flowering yucca, dogwood, redbud, and holly. Bass and other fishing; alligator, deer, turkey, and quail hunting. Boating. *Facilities:* 1 camp and picnic site, 1 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Hotels and motels near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Charleston, Georgetown, McClellanville, and Moncks Corner.

Sumter National Forest (346,000 acres).
Columbia, S.C. *Highways:* US 25, 76, 123, 176, 221, 378; S.C. 28, 72, 107. *Attractions:* Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains, rank growth of rhododendron and other flowering shrubs; Walhalla Trout Hatchery. Trout and some bass fishing, quail hunting, scenic drives. *Facilities:* 11 camp and picnic sites, 23 picnic only; 4 swimming sites. Hotels and motels near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Abbeville, Clinton, Edgefield, Greenwood, Newberry, Union, and Walhalla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Black Hills National Forest (1,223,000 acres—partly in Wyoming).
Custer, S. Dak. *Highways:* US 14, 16, 85, 385. *Attractions:* Spectacular canyons and waterfalls, crystal caves. Historic gold rush area where famous early-day characters lived and were buried, including Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, and Preacher Smith; famous Homestake Mine. Harney Peak, highest east of Rocky Mountains. Mount Rushmore National Memorial. Lake and stream fishing; deer and elk hunting. Boating, saddle trips, and scenic drives. *Facilities:* 31 camp and picnic sites, 31 picnic only; 4 swimming sites, 1 winter sports area. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Belle Fourche, Custer, Deadwood, Edgemont, Hot

Springs, and Rapid City, S. Dak.; Newcastle and Sundance, Wyo.

TENNESSEE

Cherokee National Forest (615,000 acres).
Cleveland, Tenn. *Highways:* US 411, 421, 11, 19E, 19W, 25, 64; State 68, 67, 70. *Attractions:* Rugged mountain country, dendron and laurel blooming in season. Lake and stream fishing, rainbow and brook trout. Hunting for small and big game, including wild boar. Hiking, boating, swimming. Ducktown Copper Basin, one of the Nation's worst examples of deforestation through air pollution, with consequent erosion. *Facilities:* 29 camp and picnic sites, 25 picnic only; 13 swimming sites. Hotels and tourist cabins in nearby towns. *Nearby towns:* Cleveland, Erwin, Etowah, Greeneville, Johnson City, Madisonville, Mountain City, Newport, Parksville, and Tellico Plains.

TEXAS

Angelina National Forest (155,000 acres).
Lufkin, Texas. *Highways:* US 59, 69; Texas 147. *Attractions:* Flat to rolling sandy hills with longleaf pine-hardwood forest. Sam Rayburn Reservoir. Bass and catfish in rivers and lakes; quail and dove hunting. *Facilities:* 7 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. *Nearby towns:* Jasper, Lufkin and San Augustine.

Davy Crockett National Forest (162,000 acres).
Lufkin, Tex. *Highways:* US 287; Texas 7, 94, 103. *Attractions:* Flat, shortleaf-loblolly pine woods; hardwoods in bottoms; timber management demonstration area at Ratcliff Lake. Bass and catfish in rivers and lakes; some deer hunting. *Facilities:* 2 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Alto, Crockett, Groveton, and Lufkin.

Sabine National Forest (184,000 acres).
Lufkin, Tex. *Highways:* US 96; Texas 21, 87. *Attractions:* Southern pine and hardwood forest, Toledo Bend Reservoir, Boles Field Fox Hunt Area. Bass and catfish in river and lakes; fox hunting. *Facilities:* 4 camp and picnic sites, 4 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Center, Hemphill, Jasper, and San Augustine.

Sam Houston National Forest (158,000 acres).
Lufkin, Tex. *Highways:* US 59, 75, 190; Texas 105, 150. *Attractions:* Flat shortleaf-loblolly pine woods, hardwoods in bottoms, numerous lakes and small streams; part of "Big Thicket" area. Bass and catfish in rivers and lakes. *Facilities:* 3 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only; 1 swimming site. *Nearby towns:* Cleveland, Conroe, and Huntsville.

UTAH

Ashley National Forest (1,377,000 acres).
Vernal, Utah. *Highways:* US 30, 40; Utah 44. *Attractions:* East-half of Uinta Range; Kings Peak, at 13,498 feet, highest point in Utah; Red Gorge of the Green River, 1,500 feet deep; exposed geological formations a billion years old; site of new Flaming Gorge dam; new High Uintas Primitive Area, mostly above 10,000 feet; numerous scenic gorges, natural erosion formations. Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including deer, elk, and antelope. Riding trails, wilderness pack trips. *Facilities:* 50 camp and picnic sites, 12 picnic only; 1 winter sports site. Resorts, motels, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Green River and Rock Springs, Wyo.; Duchesne, Manila, Roosevelt, and Vernal, Utah.

Cache National Forest (679,000 acres—partly in Idaho).
Logan, Utah. *Highways:* US 30S, 89, 91; Utah 39. *Attractions:* Rugged mountains, Bear River and Wasatch Ranges, Minnetonka Cave, Logan and Ogden Canyons, Monte Cristo Mountain. Bear Lake nearby. Fishing; deer, and elk hunting. Scenic drives, riding and hiking trails. *Facilities:* 49 camp sites, 8 picnic only; Beaver Mountain and Snow Basin Winter Sports Areas. *Nearby towns:* Brigham, Logan, and Ogden, Utah; Montpelier, Preston, and Soda Springs, Idaho.

Dixie National Forest (1,885,000 acres).
Cedar City, Utah. *Highways:* US 91, 89; Utah 14, 18, 24. *Attractions:* Red Canyon, Panguitch and Navajo Lakes, Pine Valley Mountains, Boulder Top Plateau and its many lakes not accessible by road. Table Cliff Point with vista into 4 States (Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah). Spectacularly colored cliffs. Deer, elk, and cougar hunting; lake and stream fishing. *Facilities:* 27 camp sites, 4 picnic only; Cedar Canyon Winter Sports Area. Resorts, motels, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Cedar City, Enterprise, Escalante, Panguitch, Parowan, and St. George, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.

Fishlake National Forest (1,427,000 acres).
Richfield, Utah. *Highways:* US 50–6, 89, 91. Utah 10, 13, 24. *Attractions:* Beaver Mountains, Thousand Lake Mountain Scenic Area. Fish Lake, Petrified Wood Scenic Area. Lake and stream fishing; big-game hunting, including deer and elk. Scenic drives: Beaver Canyon, Wayne Wonderland, Fish Lake-Salina, Marysvale-

Belknap, and others. *Facilities:* 21 camping sites, 9 picnic only. Resorts, hotels, and motels. *Nearby towns:* Beaver, Delta, Fillmore, Kanosh, Loa, Monroe, Richfield, and Salina.

Manti-La Sal National Forest (1,263,000 acres—partly in Colorado).
Price, Utah. *Highways:* US 89, 50–6, 160; Utah 10, 29, 31, 46, 95. *Attractions:* Wasatch Plateau; Skyline Road penetrates high alpine meadows and sylvan glades; unique geology, Indian hieroglyphics and cliff dwellings. World's largest aspen trees. La Sal and Abajo Mountains. Fishing; deer and elk hunting. Scenic drives, riding and hiking trails, limited skiing. *Facilities:* 15 camp sites, 7 picnic only; Bluebell Flat Winter Sports Area. *Nearby towns:* Blanding, Ferron, Huntington, Manti, Moab, Monticello, Mount Pleasant, and Price.

Uinta National Forest (797,000 acres).
Provo, Utah. *Highways:* US 40, 50, 89, 91, 189. *Attractions:* Cool, high mountains rising out of the desert. Near Provo, deep canyons with spectacular waterfalls cutting through upthrust Wasatch limestone. Timpanogos Cave; Alpine Scenic Highway around Mount Timpanogos; Nebo Scenic Loop Road; maple, aspen, and oak make brilliant colored landscapes in fall. Fishing in mountain streams; deer and elk hunting; 6-mile hiking trail to top of 12,000-foot Mount Timpanogos. *Facilities:* 36 camp and picnic sites, 12 picnic only; 1 winter sports area; 4 valley view overlook points. Hotels, motels. *Nearby towns:* American Fork, Heber, Nephi, Provo, and Spanish Fork.

Wasatch National Forest (892,000 acres—partly in Wyoming).
Salt Lake City, Utah. *Highways:* US 30S, 40, 89, 91, 189; Utah 35, 150, 152, 210, 65, 36. *Attractions:* Big cool mountains on the city's doorstep; rugged back country; Wasatch, Uinta, Stansbury, Onaqui Mountain Ranges, High Uintas Primitive Area, with 12–13,000-foot peaks. Mirror Lake; Granddaddy Lakes; Bridger Lake; many others; picnic sites in Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Canyons. Lake and stream fishing, deer and elk hunting. Boating, swimming; riding and hiking trails, wilderness trips, outstanding skiing, skating, and mountain climbing. *Facilities:* 45 camp and picnic sites, 29 picnic only; 4 winter sports areas including the famous developments at Alta and Brighton. Numerous resorts, motels, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Heber, Kamas, Murray, Ogden, Provo, and Salt Lake City, Utah; Evanston, Wyo.

VERMONT

Green Mountain National Forest (240,000 acres).
Rutland, Vt. *Highways:* US 4, 7. *Attractions:* Rugged mountains, scenery, picturesque valleys, quaint New England villages. Green Mountain Range traversed by the "Long Trail." Champlain Valley and points of historic interest such as famous battlegrounds of Revolutionary and French and Indian Wars. Winter sports; scenic drives; hiking and bridle trails. Hunting for big and small game; principal game species are deer, ruffed grouse, rabbit, and black bear. Fishing in some 400 miles of streams and 30 lakes and ponds. *Facilities:* 29 camp and picnic sites (including 5 Adirondack shelters on Long Trail), 10 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Mount Snow and Sugarbush Winter Sports areas. Summer resorts and famous New England inns, hotels, and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Brandon, Burlington, Manchester, Middlebury, Rochester, and Rutland.

VIRGINIA

George Washington National Forest (1,028,000 acres—partly in West Virginia).
Harrisonburg, Va. *Highways:* US 50, 11, 220, 211, 33, 60, 29; Virginia 42, 259. *Attractions:* Rugged mountainous terrain with elevations up to 4,500 feet; Blue Ridge, Shenandoah, Allegheny, and Massanutten Ranges. Outstanding scenery: Crabtree Falls, limestone caverns, Lost River sinks, Devils Garden, Trout Run sinks, and other unusual geological sites. Duncan, Bald, High, Reddish, and Elliott Knobs. Shenandoah and Warm Springs Valleys. Civil War iron furnaces. Sherando Lake Recreation Area, with 20-acre swimming and fishing lake. Trout and bass fishing, 208 miles of cold-water fishing streams. Hunting, including black bear, deer, turkey, grouse, and squirrel. Panoramic views, scenic drives, Blue Ridge Parkway and 391 miles of foot trails. *Facilities:* 23 camp and picnic sites, 24 picnic only; 1 swimming site. Hotels, resorts, and numerous small cabins available nearby. Many secondary roads. *Nearby towns:* Front Royal, Luray, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Lexington, Lynchburg, Waynesboro, Charlottesville, and Winchester, Va.; Franklin and Moorefield, W. Va.; Washington, D. C.

Jefferson National Forest (611,000 acres—partly in Kentucky).
Roanoke, Va. *Highways:* US 11, 220, 21, 52, 23, 58. *Attractions:* Blue Ridge Mountains; Mount Rogers, 5,719 feet, highest in Virginia. Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area. Transitional zone between northern and southern flora; rhododendrons. Glenwood and

Roaring Run Civil War iron furnaces; Appalachian Trail; Blue Ridge Parkway. More than 200 miles of fishing streams, 3 fishing lakes. Principal game species: White-tailed deer, grouse, squirrel, bear, raccoon, and elk. *Facilities:* 42 camp and picnic sites, 19 picnic only; 2 swimming sites. Resorts, hotels, and cabins. Network of good secondary roads. *Nearby towns:* Bristol, Bluefield, Lexington, Lynchburg, Marion, Radford, Roanoke, and Wytheville.

WASHINGTON

Colville National Forest (944,000 acres). Colville, Wash. *Highways:* US 395; Washington 22, 6, 4, 3P. *Attractions:* Roosevelt Lake, 151 miles long, 82,000 acres. Scenic drives. Old mission near Kettle Falls. Hunting in area noted for large mule deer, record weight of 440 pounds. Water transportation from Roosevelt Lake to Arrow Lakes in Canada. Huckleberries and mushrooms. Lake and stream fishing: Thomas, Swan, Sullivan Lakes, and others. *Facilities:* 25 camp and picnic sites, 7 picnic only; 6 swimming sites; Chewelah Peak Winter Sports Area. Resorts and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Chewelah, Colville, and Republic, Wash.; Grand Forks, British Columbia, Canada.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest (1,272,000 acres). Vancouver, Wash. *Highways:* US 5, 12; Washington 14; Interstate 5. *Attractions:* Mount Adams, 12,300 feet, reached by scenic Evergreen Highway; Spirit Lake, many other lakes; snowcapped peaks; Mineral Springs. Wind River Forest Nursery. Goat Rocks and Mount Adams Wilderness. Lake and stream trout fishing; deer and bear hunting; historic Indian huckleberry fields. Cascade Crest Trail extends through the National Forest. Spectacular auto tours, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing, winter sports. *Facilities:* 65 camp and picnic sites, 15 picnic only; 5 boating sites. Resorts, motels, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Castle Rock, Morton, Stevenson, Vancouver, and White Salmon.

Mount Baker National Forest (1,283,000 acres). Bellingham, Wash. *Highways:* US 99, Washington 1, 17A. *Attractions:* Superb mountain scenery; snowcapped peaks, including Glacier Peak; numerous glaciers; alpine lakes; heavy stands of Douglas-fir up to 200 feet in height. Glacier Peak Wilderness. Pasayten Wilderness. Mount Baker Recreation Area featuring both summer and winter recreation. Segments of Cascade Crest Trail from Harts Pass to Glacier Peak. Steelhead and rainbow trout fishing, deer and bear hunting, skiing, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing. *Facilities:* 87 camp and picnic sites, 6 picnic only; 3 boating sites; Mount Baker and Mount Pilchuck Winter Sports Areas. Hotels, resorts; experienced guides. *Nearby towns:* Bellingham, Darrington, Everett, and Granit Falls.

Okanogan National Forest (1,521,000 acres). Okanogan, Wash. *Highways:* US 97; Washington 20. *Attractions:* Alpine meadows, snow peaks, and glaciers. Cascade Crest Trail, a segment of the Pacific Crest Trail system, originates at Canadian boundary and extends southward to Harts Pass. North Cascade Primitive Area. Pasayten Wilderness. Lake and stream fishing, boating, saddle and pack trips, mountain climbing, winter sports. *Facilities:* 61 camp and picnic sites, 2 picnic only; 9 boating and 2 swimming sites; Loup Loup Winter Sports Area. Dude ranches, motels. *Nearby towns:* Brewster, Okanogan, Tonasket, and Twisp.

Olympic National Forest (622,000 acres). Olympia, Wash. *Highways:* US 99, 410, 101. *Attractions:* Dense rain forests, big trees, spectacular snow peaks, scores of lakes and streams. Fishing includes salmon and steelhead trout; hunting for deer, bear, cougar, and elk. Scenic drives; saddle and pack trips. *Facilities:* 20 camp and picnic sites; 2 boating sites; 1 swimming site. Resorts, motels, dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Aberdeen, Olympia, Port Angeles, Quilcene, and Shelton.

Snoqualmie National Forest (1,211,901 acres). Seattle, Wash. *Highways:* US 2, 90; Washington 410; Interstate 5. *Attractions:* Snoqualmie Falls, 250 feet high; scenic Chinook and White Pass Highways; giant Douglas-firs; snow peaks, lakes, fishing streams. Sections Mather Memorial Parkway, Goat Rocks Wilderness. Stream and lake fishing, including salmon and steelhead trout; hunting black-tailed and mule deer, bear, and elk. Scenic drives, saddle and pack trips, skiing. *Facilities:* of Cascade Crest Trail from Cady Pass to Goat Rocks. 103 camp and picnic sites; 9 boating sites; 5 winter sports areas. Motels and outfitters locally available. *Nearby towns:* Cle Elum, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, and Yakima.

Wenatchee National Forest (1,602,000 acres). Wenatchee, Wash. *Highways:* US 10, 2, 97. *Attractions:* Lake Chelan, 55 miles long, between precipitous mountain ranges; lake bottom 389 feet below sea level. Glacier Peak Wilderness. Snowcapped peaks, lakes, alpine meadows, rare wild flowers in Tumwater Botanical Area; fishing streams; Lake Wenatchee. Stream and trout fishing; deer and bear hunting. Cascade Crest

Trail between Rainy Pass and Blowout Mountain. Scenic drives, Lake Chelan boat trip, saddle and pack trips, winter sports. *Facilities:* 120 camp and picnic sites, 5 picnic only; 4 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Cashmere, Chelan, Cle Elum, Ellensburg, Leavenworth, and Wenatchee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Monongahela National Forest (824,000 acres). Elkins, W. Va. *Highways:* US 33, 60, 219, 220, and 250. *Attractions:* Appalachian and Allegheny Mountains; Spruce Knob, 4,860 feet, highest in West Virginia; Blackwater Canyon and 60-foot falls; spectacular Seneca Rocks on historic Seneca Indian Trail. Botanically curious Cranberry Glades; rhododendrons in early July; unexplored limestone caves; bear colonies. Parsons Forest Nursery, Smoke Hole, rugged mountain scenery. Some 1,900 miles of trout and bass fishing streams; hunting for deer, turkey, squirrel, bear, grouse, and other game. Swimming, horseback riding, scenic drives. Manmade lakes at Spruce Knob, Summit, and Sherwood offer trout and bass fishing with good camp sites nearby. *Facilities:* 43 camp and picnic sites, 17 picnic only; 5 swimming sites. Tourist homes and motels. *Nearby towns:* Charleston, Elkins, Lewisburg, Petersburg.

WISCONSIN

Chequamegon National Forest (837,000). Park Falls, Wis. *Highways:* US 2, 8, 63; Wisconsin 13, 64, 70, 77, 182. *Attractions:* Hundreds of large and small lakes. Pine, spruce, and balsam forests; extensive jack pine plantations. Lake and stream fishing, particularly for muskellunge; hunting for deer and small game. Canoe travel on Flambeau and Chippewa Rivers; skiing. *Facilities:* 21 camp and picnic sites, 21 picnic only; 11 swimming sites; 1 winter sports area. Resorts and cabins. *Nearby towns:* Ashland, Eau Claire, Hayward, Medford, Park Falls, Superior, and Washburn.

Nicolet National Forest (650,000 acres). Rhinelander, Wis. *Highways:* US 8, 45; Wisconsin 32, 52, 55, 70, 64, 139. *Attractions:* Northern Wisconsin lake region, trout streams and scenic rivers. Pine, spruce-balsam, hardwood, and cedar-spruce swamp forests. Lake and stream fishing for muskellunge, pike, bass, and trout. Deer, bear, grouse, and duck hunting. Swimming; boating; canoe trips; snowshoeing and skiing. *Facilities:* 24 camp and picnic sites, 17 picnic only; 16 swimming sites. Sheltered Valley Ski Area. Numerous resorts and private cabins on private lands within and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Eagle River, Green Bay, Marinette, and Rhinelander.

WYOMING

Bighorn National Forest (1,114,000 acres). Sheridan, Wyo. *Highways:* US 14, 16, 87. *Attractions:* Bighorn Mountains, snowcapped peaks, glaciers; more than 300 lakes. Curious prehistoric Indian Medicine Wheel on Medicine Mountain; Indian battlefields. Cloud Peak Primitive Area. Fishing; elk, deer, bear, and duck hunting. Saddle and pack trips; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 40 camp and picnic sites, 14 picnic only; 2 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Buffalo, Greybull, Lovell, Sheridan, and Worland.

Bridger National Forest (1,712,000 acres). Kemmerer, Wyo. *Highways:* US 26, 89, 189, 187, 30N. *Attractions:* Salt River, Wyoming, and Wind River Mountain Ranges, live glaciers, Bridger Wilderness; Gannett Peak, highest in Wyoming at 13,785 feet. Lots of remote country: lake and stream fishing; hunting for bear, moose, elk, mountain sheep, and deer. *Scenic drives:* Pinedale Skyline Drive, Greys River Road.

Wilderness trips. *Facilities:* 23 camp sites, 2 picnic only; 1 swimming site; Divide and Surveyor Park Winter Sports Areas. Resorts, hotels, cabins, and dude ranches. *Nearby towns:* Afton and Pinedale.

Medicine Bow National Forest (1,092,000 acres). Laramie, Wyo. *Highways:* US 30; Wyoming 130, 230. *Attractions:* Medicine Bow, Sierra Madre, Laramie, and Pole Mountains. Many lakes and fishing streams; numerous beaver colonies. Fishing and deer hunting. Saddle and pack trips; scenic drives. *Facilities:* 36 camp and picnic sites, 10 picnic only; 3 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Cheyenne, Encampment, and Laramie.

Shoshone National Forest (2,431,000 acres). Cody, Wyo. *Highways:* US 14, 20, 12, 287. *Attractions:* Rugged Absaroka Mountains and Beartooth Plateau, Wind River Range with perpetual snow; Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, highest in Wyoming; largest glaciers in Rocky Mountains; hundreds of lakes. North and South Absaroka Wildernesses. Glacier, Stratified, and Popo Agie Primitive Areas. Fishing; hunting for mountain sheep, elk, moose, deer, antelope, black and grizzly bear, and game birds. Saddle and pack trips. *Scenic drives:* Red Lodge-Cook City Highway, Sunlight Basin Road, Cody-Yellowstone Road, Togwotee Pass Road. *Facilities:* 30 camp and picnic sites, 9 picnic only; 2 winter sports areas. Motels and dude ranches in and near the National Forest. *Nearby towns:* Cody, Dubois, and Lander, Wyo.; Cooke City and Red Lodge, Mont.

Teton National Forest (1,701,000 acres). Jackson, Wyo. *Highways:* US 89, 187, 26, 287; Wyoming 22, 1. *Attractions:* Unspoiled scenic back country famous for big-game herds. Gros Ventre Slide; Gros Ventre, Teton, and Wind River Ranges; Continental Divide. Teton Wilderness; famous Jackson Hole country. Outstanding skiing; stream, lake fishing; big-game hunting, moose, elk, deer, mountain sheep, grizzly bear. *Scenic drives:* Hoback Canyon, Snake River Canyon, Wind River Highway. *Facilities:* 10 camp sites, 2 picnic only; 2 swimming sites; 3 winter sports areas including Jackson and Teton Pass Ski Runs. Resorts, dude ranches, cabins. *Nearby towns:* Dubois and Jackson, Wyo.; Rexburg, Idaho.

PUERTO RICO

Caribbean National Forest (28,000 acres). Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. *Highways:* P.R. 3, 191 and 186; P.R. 1, 30 and 31. *Attractions:* Scenic drive through America's only tropical National Forest. Spectacular scenery, including the rugged Sierra de Luquillo Mountains and views of offshore islands. Tropical rain forest and "Elfin" forest provide unusual contrasts. Numerous trails to nearby mountain peaks and waterfalls. *Facilities:* 3 picnic sites; 1 swimming site; restaurant. *Nearby towns:* Fajardo, Luquillo, Rio Grande.

Note—General information about the recreation resources within a geographic region may be obtained from the appropriate Regional Forester, USDA Forest Service, at one of the following addresses:

Federal Building
Missoula, Mont. 59801

630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Federal Center
Building 85
Denver, Colo. 80225

319 S.W. Pine Street
Post Office Box 3623
Portland, Oreg. 97208

517 Gold Avenue S.W.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101

Suite 800,
1720 Peachtree Rd., NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30309

Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis. 53203

Federal Office Building
Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Many people do not understand the difference between *National Forests* and *National Parks* or *Monuments*.

National Forests are managed by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on a basis of multiple-use of our resources—water, timber, forage, wildlife, minerals, outdoor recreation, and the environmental rewards of natural beauty, wilderness, and clean air. Hunting and fishing are permitted on all National Forests.

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